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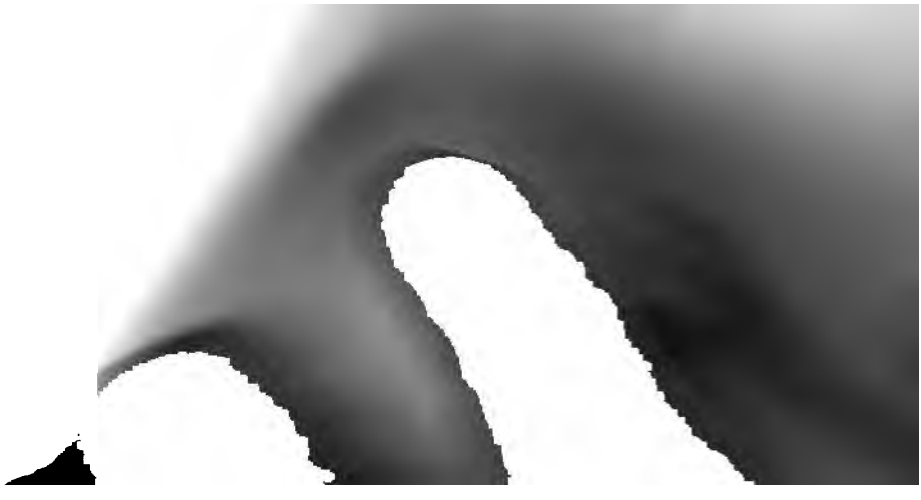
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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction,

NEW YORK,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.



ALBANY:
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1869.

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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

Public Charities and Correction.

COMMISSIONERS:

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ISAAC BELL,	JAMES B. NICHOLSON.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

No. 1 BOND STREET.

ERRATA.

Page 3[illegible], for "Hospital Nursery and Idiot Asylum," read "Nursery Hospital and Idiot Asylum."

Page [illegible]25, for "Store Department, Randall's Island," read "Store Department, Blackwell's Island."

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, *January* 1, 1869.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of New York:

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York respectfully submit their

ANNUAL REPORT.

There have been subsisted in the several Institutions under their charge during the past year 92,272 persons, to wit:

In the City Prisons	46,807
Penitentiary	2,129
Workhouse	16,946
Almshouses	4,135
Blind Asylum	132

In the Hospital of Incurables	175
Bellevue Hospital	7,085
Charity Hospital	6,166
Small-Pox Hospital	213
Fever Hospital	174
Lunatic Asylum	1,580
Epileptic Hospital	133
Paralytic Hospital	140
Infant Hospital	1,887
Inebriate Asylum	663
Randall's Island Nurseries	2,429
Randall's Island Hospitals	859
Idiot Asylum	109
Reformatory School	60
	92,272

The authorities of the city of New York, by the large provision they have made for every form of human suffering, have, practically, adopted the principle, that it is the duty of political communities to sustain and cherish their helpless members, as well as to punish such as violate their laws. The brotherhood of the race and the kindly duties of the relationship are recognized through the ample charities which have been established, and which, from their completeness, distinguish the city for its generous and wise beneficence.

The Commissioners have endeavored, since their last Annual Report, to increase the usefulness and promote the economy of the Institutions under their charge, by multiplying checks upon expenditures by the more direct responsibility of the officers, and more rigorous

discipline, and by the adoption of such sanitary measures as, in the opinion of the eminent Phy cians of the Department, would minister to the comfort of the sick and the general health of the inmates. Much remains to be done, but it is believed that the Hospitals and Nurseries will compare favorably with those of the highest rank elsewhere, in respect to the economy of their administration, to the comforts of the patients, and to the percentage of cures. The Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and the Tombs, or First District Prison, in the city, are very defective in many respects, and quite inadequate for the large numbers committed to them. When they shall have been enlarged, further expenditures, other than for current expenses, will for some years be unnecessary.

City Prisons.

Prisoners on the 1st January, 1868	331	
Committed during the year	46,476	
		46,807
Discharged and transferred	46,465	
Died	14	
		46,479
Remaining		328

The Commissioners in their annual reports, and in communications to the city authorities, have endeavored to show the urgent necessity of enlarged prison room for the constantly increasing numbers of prisoners. In

their last Annual Report they cited the fact that while the Tombs Prison is capable of holding properly but 120 prisoners, the average number in confinement in 1866, was 369, and that during the month of September, of that year, the number was 435, or nearly four times the number the prison was designed to hold. Considerations of the public health, as well as justice to the persons confined, demand that the prison should be enlarged. Of very defective ventilation, which cannot be improved, crowded with prisoners, and situated on low and damp grounds, in the midst of a dense and poor population, there is always danger of infectious and fatal disease breaking out in the prison and spreading through the neighborhood. And to the prisoners, the condition of their confinement is extreme injustice, for they suffer more while awaiting trial, than after conviction, so that their punishment is less when transferred to the State Prison or the Penitentiary as convicts, than when the law regarded them as innocent of offence. To lessen, as far as practicable, the evils referred to, the Commissioners have directed the transfer of prisoners to the Houses of Detention or District Prisons, which are in distant parts of the City. This measure has served to relieve, in some degree, the Tombs Prison, but it is of serious inconvenience to the Courts; it causes delay in the trial of prisoners, and adds to the expenses of

the Department, by their frequent transportation to and from the Courts. Even the relief thus afforded will be of short duration, for with the increase of population the District Prisons will be filled to their capacity. The Commissioners therefore respectfully renew the application in their last Annual Report, that the Courts which now occupy a portion of the Prison may be removed, or the building adjacent, formerly the State Arsenal, may be converted into a prison, or that a new prison may be erected on a more eligible site.

Penitentiary.

Prisoners on the 1st January, 1868	484	
Committed during the year	1,645	
		2,129
Discharged	1,617	
Died	10	
		1,627
Remaining		502
Of whom there are, males		421
females		81

The prisoners are well fed and well clothed. Each occupies a separate cell, and those not guilty of felony are exempt from wearing the distinctive dress of the Penitentiary.

The promiscuous intercourse of prisoners, though inevitable under the present system, is greatly to be deplored, for the association of the youthful with the

older and more depraved criminals has the most disastrous effects on the former, confirming them in their evil courses and hardening them against all good influences. The term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary is too short to test the merits of either of the new methods of prison discipline adopted in Europe, but there can be no question that they are superior to the system enforced in the prisons of this State, which is defective, in that it has no higher aim than to secure the safety of the prisoner, and exact from him the maximum amount of work of which he is capable.

The object of imprisonment is three-fold: to separate the offender from the community, whose laws he has violated, to punish him for the violation of law, and to reform him. The first and second parts of the object are accomplished, but the third and most important is rarely, if ever, attained or even attempted. Indeed, it is ignored and scoffed at by the keepers of prisons. The reformation of a convict is, by this class of officials, deemed as absurd and impracticable as is the transmutation of the baser metals into gold by the man of science; and, under the present system of prison discipline, it may be regarded as impossible, for there is no incentive to good conduct, no reward is held out to the prisoner to excite the desire of amendment, or any effort made to bring up from the depths of his depravity and crime

the germ of true manhood within him. The punishment, by imprisonment, is simply to lock up for a given period a small percentage of those who prey on the community, with the grave disadvantage that the youthful portion of the prisoners come out more determined villains than when they entered.

And, in the rare instance of the desire of amendment, there is no provision for the discharged convict to earn an honest livelihood, except through the limited means of the Prison Association. In the absence of such provision, the discharged inmates of the Penitentiary, without money and without character, are compelled to resort to their old haunts and former associates for protection and succor. The sum expended, in 1867. by that Association for the relief of discharged prisoners throughout the State was but $1,837. It is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made by the Supervisors of New York to the Prison Association for this specific purpose, to be expended by them in their discretion on discharged prisoners from the Penitentiary.

WORKHOUSE.

Prisoners on 1st January, 1868	1,208	
Committed during the year	15,738	
		16,946
Discharged	15,804	
Died	47	
		15,851
Remaining 1st January, 1869		1,095

To the Workhouse are committed able bodied vagrants, persons arrested for intoxication and disturbers of the public peace. A considerable proportion of the committals is for intoxication. It is mandatory on the Magistrates to impose a fine on persons brought before them for intoxication, and in default of payment to commit them to the Workhouse. In the case of habitual drunkards the propriety of fine or imprisonment is obvious, but it may be questioned whether it is just to punish, by imprisonment, occasional or accidental intoxication. To be drunken in the streets is no greater offence against good morals than to be drunken in the parlor of a private house, yet the man guilty of the former may be imprisoned, while in the latter contingency he escapes punishment. The cases of imprisonment for intoxication that have come under the observation of the Commissioners lead them to believe that while the severity of the law does not diminish the vice of intoxication it is the cause of suffering, wholly in commensurate to the offence, involving the loss of character and oftentimes the means of support.

A drunken man in the public streets is a public nuisance, and should be removed by the police to the Station House, and there kept until sober. The disgrace of the detention, in most instances, would be sufficient punishment of the offence.

ALMSHOUSES.

There were on 1st January, 1868, in the Almshouses,	1,242	persons.
Admitted during the year.....	2,893	
		4,135
Discharged.....	3,033	
Died.....	35	
		3,068
Remaining 1st January, 1869.....		1,067

The Almshouses were formerly the refuge of imbeciles and lunatics, as well as of the old and infirm, and of able-bodied vagrants, who, through the summer months, tramped the country roads, and at the approach of cold sought the warm quarters of the Almshouse with the same regularity as the return of winter. The imbeciles and insane have been transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, and vagrants are sent to the Workhouse, where they are required to render a day's work for each day's food and shelter. The Almshouses now contain only the old and decrepid. They are provided with plain but abundant food and clothing, and such as are capable of light work are required to perform the duties of keeping the houses and grounds in order.

BLIND ASYLUM.

Until 1867 the Common Council appropriated annually $25,000 for distribution among the poor blind of the city, but the many frauds on the fund induced the Comptroller to recommend that the distribution be

made by this Board, and at his instance an appropriation of $20,000 was made to the Commissioners for the benefit of the Blind, at the session of 1867, and of $25,000 at the session of 1868.

In 1867 there were applications from 369 blind persons. Every applicant was visited at his home by the visitors of the Department, and his condition and the number dependent on him carefully ascertained. It was found that 359 were in need, of whom 133 had minor children, and 223 were unmarried. They were divided into four classes, according to the number dependent on them, and there was distributed among them the sum of $20,879 in money and coal.

The Commissioners also established, in connection with the Almshouse, an Asylum for the unmarried Blind, and appointed Nurses and Orderlies for their care. The average number through the year in the Asylum was seventy-four, and their cost of subsistence was $4,705, making the aggregate expense for the Blind for 1867, $25,584.

During the past year the number requiring relief has been 426. The same system of visiting and classification has been continued, and the sum expended has been $22,750. The number in the Asylum has averaged ninety-five, and their cost of subsistence was $5,940.68 ; or, for both forms of relief, $28,690.68.

If it shall be the pleasure of the Legislature to authorize the relief of the Blind through this Board, there will be required for the year 1869 an appropriation of $28,000.

Inebriate Asylum.

The Inebriate Asylum was opened for patients on the 21st of July.

The difficulties which so seriously interfered with the usefulness of the State Institution at Binghamton, admonished the Commissioners of the necessity of care and circumspection in their untried experiment of conducting a Refuge for Inebriates. They have therefore preferred to receive but a sufficient number of non-paying patients, transferred from the Workhouse, to keep the building and grounds in order, and until recently a limited number of such paying patients as might seek admittance without being attracted to it by public advertisement.

There are four classes of patients. The non-paying, who work on the grounds and discharge the menial duties of the Asylum, and three classes paying five, ten and twelve dollars per week, for three months, in advance. The class paying five dollars per week sleep in the Wards, and eat at the tables of the non-paying patients, but are exempt from labor. The other classes are provided with separate rooms for each patient, and

the board money is chiefly expended on their table. The rate of board is determined by the eligibility of the rooms occupied.

The rules for the government of the paying patients are based on the assumption that they are desirous to reform their habits of life. Spacious grounds for exercise, adjacent to the Asylum, are being laid out; a well selected library has been collected, and ample means for recreation and amusement will be provided. There is no check upon the freedom of the paying patients, except that they are not permitted to leave the grounds without permission of the Resident Physician, or to receive or drink intoxicating liquors. The violation of either of the rules is followed by instant expulsion and the forfeiture of the money advanced for board. The time that has elapsed since the Asylum was opened has been too short to determine upon its ultimate usefulness, but the Commissioners are encouraged to believe that it will be the means of reclaiming many from habits of intemperance.

Hospitals.

It has been the aim of the Board to supply the Hospitals of the Department with every means that may be devised to alleviate suffering, or that will minister to the care of the sick. The diet has been greatly improved,

spring beds have been substituted for straw beds, weekly inspections by Medical Committees have been established, and thorough cleanliness and proper ventilation enforced. Nor is the usefulness of the Hospitals as a means of instruction in Medical Science neglected. Every facility to acquire information in respect to the character and treatment of disease is afforded to medical students, and the benefit derived is evinced by the large annual increase of their number in the Medical Colleges of the city.

Until last year it was the practice of the Department to admit to the Hospitals, as patients, all who alleged that they were ill, but it was found that many feigned sickness to enjoy the comforts of a hospital, and though the fraud would soon be detected, yet for the time they attained their object. To guard against deception the Commissioners have detailed a Surgeon to examine applicants, and if they require continuous medical attendance, to assign them to the hospitals according to the nature of their diseases, or if the illness be slight, to the Bureau of Out-Door Sick. During the past year there have been rejected by the Examining Surgeon 1647 applications for admittance to the Hospitals and Bureau for Out-Door Sick.

Bureau for Out-Door Sick.

This Bureau, established in 1866, is for the relief of such patients as do not require constant medical attendance. Diseases are classified and physicians are assigned to each class. The more prominent diseases treated are those affecting the eye and ear, the chest, the digestive organs and the skin. A large number of surgical cases are also treated. Medicines are gratuitously dispensed.

In 1866, 437 patients were treated, and 1,378 prescriptions furnished.
1867, 4,376 patients were treated, and 14,549 prescriptions furnished.
1868, 9,650 patients were treated, and 36,468 prescriptions furnished.

Morgue.

The Morgue, or receptacle for the unknown dead, was established in 1866. To the Morgue are brought drowned persons, or persons who have died in the streets. Rooms are provided for the Coroners to hold inquests, and the dead are laid where they may be seen by persons in search of missing relatives and friends.

There have been received during the year 149 persons.

Identified	77	
Unknown	72	
		— 149

Bellevue Hospital.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	691	
Admitted during the year	5,800	
Births during the year	594	
		7,085
Discharged	5,597	
Died	795	
		6,392
Remaining 31st December, 1868		693

This large hospital, capable of holding 1,000 patients, is maintained at a high degree of excellence in respect to cleanliness, good order and the discipline of its employees, through the vigilance of the Committee of Medical Inspection, of which Dr. Stephen Smith is Chairman, and the diligent care of Mr. Brennan, the Warden.

With the increase of the population of the City it will be necessary to erect a Maternity Hospital in connection with Bellevue. The wards of the hospital assigned to lying-in-women are crowded, and the ventilation so imperfect as to render an additional structure indispensable.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	860	
Admitted during the year	5,756	
		6,616
Discharged	5,338	
Died	449	
		5,787
Remaining 1st January, 1869		829

The administration of this spacious and well arranged hospital is, as at the Bellevue Hospital, by a Board of Visiting Physicians and Resident Assistants. Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the large proportion of syphilitic patients. The proportion still exists; of 5,756 patients received during the year, about 1,500 were for the treatment of syphilis. The

ravages of this disease and the frightful evils it entails upon succeeding generations, require that measures should be adopted and enforced to arrest it. The restrictive regulations of the city of Paris, aside from the objection of their very questionable moral tendencies, have been urged for adoption, are found to be of but little practical benefit.

Small Pox Hospital.

Patients at Small Pox Hospital 1st January, 1868	1	
Admitted during the year	212	
		213
Died	15	
Discharged	192	
		207
Remaining 31st December, 1868		6

The City has been exempt from small pox throughout the year. The few cases that have been received have been of immigrants arriving at the Quarantine, and sent from there by the Health Officer of the port direct to the hospital.

Fever Hospital.

Remaining in Fever Hospital 1st January, 1868	7	
Admitted during the year	167	
		174
Died	39	
Discharged	127	
		166
Remaining 31st December, 1868		8

The Fever Hospital, provided for patients ill of

typhus fever, contains but one ward. It is 100 feet long, twenty-one feet wide and sixteen feet high. The sexes are separated by a partition eight feet high, so as to secure thorough ventilation.

In the frequent epidemics in the City of Typhus Feevr the hospital has been inadequate for the number of patients, and the Commissioners have been obliged to lodge them in tents. A second hospital of the same dimensions has been recently erected, which will be ready for occupancy by the 20th of January instant, and will be assigned exclusively to female patients.

INCURABLE HOSPITAL.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	74	
Received during the year	101	
		175
Discharged	37	
Died	55	
		92
Remaining 31st December, 1868		83

The Incurable Hospital, established two years since, has relieved a large amount of human suffering, by gathering persons of extreme old age, who were lying bed-ridden and neglected in the Almshouses, and patients ill of incurable and chronic diseases in the general hospitals, to whom, as they were beyond the reach of medicine, but comparatively little attention was paid in the care bestowed on recent and critical

cases. They have now a physician specially detailed to them, and attentive nurses to watch over and provide for them.

PARALYTIC HOSPITAL.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	58	
Admitted during the year	82	
		140
Discharged	69	
Died	16	
		85
Remaining 31st December, 1868		55

EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL.

Patients remaining 31st December, 1867	59	
Admitted during the year	74	
		133
Discharged	69	
Died	6	
		75
Remaining 31st December, 1868		58

The crowded condition of these small hospitals testify to their necessity. Both classes of patients have derived great benefit from being in charge of physicians specially detailed to their care. The attacks to which the Epileptics are subject have been diminished in frequency and intensity, and many of the Paralytics have been restored to usefulness and comparative health.

Lunatic Asylum.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	912	
Admitted during the year	668	1,580
Discharged	410	
Died	135	545
Remaining 31st December, 1868		1,035

The Lunatic Asylum is inadequate to lodge the large numbers of insane committed to the Department. The Asylum consists of the main building, capable of holding properly 204 patients and attendants. A building termed "The Lodge," for violent patients of both sexes, 100 patients and attendants. A third building, called The "Retreat," occupied by females, 110. Total, 414.

There are now in the main building	587	patients and attendants.
There are now in the Lodge	194	patients and attendants
There are now in the Retreat	191	patients and attendants.
	972	

The remainder of the patients are placed in Pavilion Hospitals, built for Paralytic and Epileptic patients, each of which is a single ward, and wholly unsuited for the insane. The annual increase of this class of patients is ten per cent. per annum. If this ratio shall continue the number of lunatics in ten years, in charge of the Department, will be 2,500.

The Commissioners propose to erect, this year, a building for the violent insane, and assign it to the

female, reserving the Lodge now occupied by both sexes for the male patients. But there is an instant necessity for the erection of other buildings to provide for the patients sleeping on the floors of the halls and rooms of the main building and the Retreat, and for the future annual increase. These it is proposed to build from year to year, until proper provision shall have been made for all the patients. For this purpose, and at the suggestion of the Comptroller, the Commissioners respectfully ask that the Supervisors of the county may be authorized to issue stock for such sums annually as may be required.

In order that a well considered plan may be devised for the arrangement of the proposed buildings, and for their subsequent management, the Commissioners have requested a Committee of experienced Physicians, connected with the Department, to examine and report upon the most approved plans of hospitals for the insane, and their administration. The preliminary report of the Committee, herewith submitted, shows the necessity of their immediate construction.

NEW YORK, *December* 26, 1868.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned beg respectfully to report that in response to your resolution of the 17th instant, they organized as a Committee, and proceeded to the consideration of the question submitted in said resolution.

While the Committee are not yet ready to report in full, they feel impelled, without further delay, to urge upon your honorable body the adoption, at once, of the necessary preliminary steps towards the provision of further accommodation for lunatics at the Asylum on Blackwell's Island.

With this view they beg to invite your attention to the following report of a thorough inspection of all the buildings comprising the Asylum at present.

The inspection was made at night, when all the patients were within doors and in bed, this being, in the opinion of the Committee, the only means to a true appreci tion of the condition of the Institution.

The Committee found the various rooms and halls in a most cleanly and excellent condition, so far as care could make them so, but they were all so crowded as, in the opinion of the Committee, to render it an impossibility to keep the patients in proper condition, either as to health or decency. All the rooms, without exception, in all the buildings, were filled to such an excess that the atmosphere at the time of our visit, 10 o'clock P. M., was already very foul and gave proof that a few hours later would be intolerable to any but those who, by being in it from the beginning, had become insensible of its fœtor, but none the less susceptible to its deleterious effects. To give a more definite idea of the wants of the Institution, we submit that the main building, originally erected for the accommodation of 260 patients, now contains 510.

The Pavilions, having accommodation for fifty each, contain seventy-five each. The "Retreat," fitted to accommodate one hundred, contains two hundred, and the "Lodge," built for sixty-six patients, contains one hundred and ninety. In most instances from three to five patients are placed in a room intended only for two, and which really, in many cases, owing to deficient ventilation, is not a proper accommodation for even two, and two are generally put in a room not large enough for one. This is especially the case in the Lodge, where the most cases are confined, and where the filthy habits of many of the inmates render the air to the last degree offensive and highly detrimental to health. Every effort is made on the part of the management of the Institution to relieve this condition of things by constant whitewashing, use of disinfectants, etc., and by placing mattresses along the

corridors, and, when the weather permits, even out upon the closed balcony; but even these corridors are now, by the rapid increase of admissions, nearly filled, so that each patient in the Institution has only the miserable allowance of 300 cubic feet of air space, instead of the proper 1,000; and in fact many of these have considerably less, that is, the patient naturally sleeps in a room but three feet wide, ten feet long, and ten feet high, and this in an atmosphere contaminated with exhalations of most noisome character.

The impression made upon the minds of the Committee was that the Institution was crowded to such a degree as to render it highly dangerous even to continue the present number of occupants, and that further accommodation is immediately and imperatively demanded.

In our opinion additional accommodation is necessary at the present moment for at least 450 patients, and to provide for the increase, at the present rate, up to the probable time of completion of a new building, additional accommodation for 800 is required.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servants,

F. H. HAMILTON, M. D.,
Visiting Surgeon to Charity and Bellevue Hospitals.

E. B. DALTON, M. D.,
Associate Physician to Lunatic Asylum, &c.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
Visiting Surgeon to Bellevue and Charity Hospitals.

W. B. EAGER, M. D.,
Visiting Physician to Charity Hospital.

R. L. PARSONS, M. D.,
Resident Physician to Lunatic Asylum, &c.

Respectfully forwarded by order of the Committee.
EDWARD B. DALTON, M. D.,
Secretary of Committee.

Foundling Hospital.

It had been the practice since the creation of the Department, until within the past three years, to send

foundlings and other infants, committed to the Department, to the Almshouse, where they were placed in charge of the female inmates.

The mortality, by the records, was 85 to 90 per cent., but it is believed that, excepting the few adopted, none survived a year.

In 1866, the Board appointed a matron, and paid nurses to take exclusive charge of the infants, and although the mortality continued to be large, they were treated with greater tenderness and care. In June of last year wet nurses were transferred from the general hospitals to nourish them. Life, by this means, was prolonged, and the number so increased that it became necessary to convert several adult wards of the Almshouse into nurseries. On the completion of the Inebriate Asylum, the infants were temporarily transferred to that building while a hospital was being erected for them on Randall's Island. The mortality greatly fluctuated, sometimes rising to nearly the old rate, and again falling to a very moderate percentage. The medical administration was the same as at the Almshouse; visits were daily made by experienced physicians, who evinced great interest in their charge, but the results were far from satisfactory. The mortality was a scandal to the profession and the Department. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners appointed a

committee, consisting of Drs. George T. Elliott, Austin Flint, Isaac E. Taylor, Stephen Smith, Abram Jacobi and J. Lewis Smith, to examine into and report upon the defects of the organization and the proper remedies. The report of the committee is herewith submitted.

In pursuance of their recommendation, the Commissioners have recently appointed a Board of Visiting Physicians, who have made the diseases of children their special study, and a House Physician, with assistants, who reside in the hospital and who are at all times on duty.

NURSERIES—RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Remaining in Nurseries 1st January, 1868.....	635	
Admitted during the year.....	1,794	
		2,429
Discharged and transferred to Hospital	1,934	
Died	2	
		1,936
Remaining 31st December, 1868.....		493

The Nurseries are for children of four years and upwards who are found destitute in the streets, and for such as may be consigned by their parents, from inability to support them, to the care of Commissioners.

There are six nurseries, several hundred feet apart, under the control of a warden and matron, and to each nursery there is assigned an assistant matron in charge. The children, arriving on the island, are placed in quarantine for several days, to guard against the spread of

contagious or infectious disease, where they are examined from day to day by a physician. If diseased, they are sent to the hospital, and, if in good health, they are distributed according to their age and sex to the several nurseries. Schools are provided for them by the Board of Education, where they are taught by competent teachers under the same regulations as govern the public schools in the city of New York. The hours before and after school are devoted to play, and by the larger girls to learning household duties and sewing, and by the boys to military exercises. Their religious instruction is conducted by clergymen of the same faith as their parents. When the children reach the age of ten or twelve, if not reclaimed by their parents they are apprenticed to such trades as they may prefer, or they are sent west in charge of an officer of the department, and indentured to respectable and prosperous farmers.

It is the duty of this officer to visit from time to time the children, and report upon their condition.

If improperly treated, or if not in comfortable homes, he is authorized to remove them. But few instances of improper treatment have occurred, while in the great majority of cases, the children have been put on the footing of sons and daughters by those with whom they have been placed.

Children's Hospital—Randall's Island.

Patients remaining 1st January, 1868	155	
Admitted during the year	704	
		859
Discharged	688	
Died	29	
		717
Remaining 31st December		142

The Children's Hospital for the sick of the Nurseries and the Idiot House, are under the medical care of a physician and two assistants, a clerk who discharges the duties of warden, and a matron.

Idiot House.

Remaining 1st January, 1868	63	
Admitted during the year	46	
		109
Discharged	10	
Died	6	
		16
Remaining 31st December, 1868		93

Until 1867 the idiots were in a deplorable condition. The building, too small for the number of inmates, was illy arranged, and without proper ventilation. They were crowded during the day into two rooms, and rarely permitted to go out in the open air. The Commissioners have enlarged the building to more than twice its former size, so that ample room is provided for the patients; spacious play grounds have been laid out where they may have the benefit of open air exercise

baths have been placed in their dormitories, and everything that can minister to their comfort adopted.

Idiot Schools.

In 1866 the Commissioners established a school for Idiot Children. It was opened with twenty pupils. In 1867 the number had increased to forty-two, and there are now over seventy. The progress they have made has been very gratifying. From a state of the most profound ignorance, unable, in many cases, to distinguish form or color, they have learned to read and write, and have acquired some knowledge of arithmetic and geography. So rapid has been the advance of one pupil that she has been promoted to the rank of teacher, and now daily instructs a class of her late companions. The girls have learned to sew and embroider, and several will soon be enabled, by this means, to earn their living.

Reformatory School.

By an act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the Commissioners were authorized to buy land for a public cemetery. The most eligible grounds in the vicinity of New York for this purpose were found on Hart's Island, distant about fifteen miles from the city, and separated from the main land by a wide interval of water, and accessible at all seasons of the year.

The island contains about one hundred acres. It was

occupied during the rebellion by United States troops, and a portion of it is covered with barracks and officers' quarters.

The Commissioners purchased the island, except three acres reserved as a site for a light-house, with all the buildings, from John Hunter, Esq., for seventy-five thousand dollars. The sum expended by the government for the buildings is understood to have been $210,000. The officers' quarters and several other buildings, twenty-five in number, are in good order and well adapted for the purpose to which the Commissioners have applied them, the foundation of a Reformatory School. Their value is estimated at $40,000.

Besides these buildings, there are many others in a dilapidated condition, but the timber of which is sound and can be used in the construction and repair of other buildings. The value of the timber is estimated, from actual measurement, at $28,600.

The necessity of providing a school, or Reformatory, within the department, for vicious and incorrigible children has long been obvious. Children are daily brought before the magistrates by the police as vagrants and the companions of thieves, or by their parents for evil associations and propensities, and as incorrigible.

With the view, therefore, of providing a Reformatory for vicious children the Commissioners have fitted up

several of the houses on Hart's Island for school rooms and dormitories. About sixty boys have been collected, the most of whom would probably, from their evil associations, have soon been committed to the Penitentiary or House of Refuge for crime. Since their residence on the island they have, with a few exceptions, become tractable and obedient.

They attend school for five hours, and the remainder of the day is devoted to play, or to light labor. They are diligent in their studies and are acquiring habits of industry.

The Institutions of the Department on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands are supplied with water from the Croton Aqueduct, by means of pipes laid on the bed of the East river. The frequent breaks caused by the anchors of vessels coming in contact with the submerged mains is of serious inconvenience, and the expense of their repair is increased from the want of the proper apparatus for repairing and relaying them. It is respectfully recommended that the Croton Aqueduct Board shall have the exclusive charge of the means of supply, and that the Islands shall be embraced within their jurisdiction, as is the city of New York.

Out-Door Poor.

The relief of the poor living in the city is entrusted to Mr. George Kellock, the experienced Superintendent

of Out-Door Poor, assisted by eleven officers termed Visitors of the Poor. It had been the practice before 1867, to appoint at the approach of winter, several temporary visitors, without much regard to their qualifications, and dismiss them in the spring. It was found that, from inexperience or indifference, they discharged their duties so imperfectly, that the Board resolved to divide the city into six districts, and to appoint a visitor of mature age and sound experience, to each district. The change has been so beneficial, both in respect to the relief of the poor and the detection of fraudulent applications, that the city has been re-divided into eleven districts, and five additional visitors have been appointed. Besides the duty of visiting the homes of applicants and reporting to the Superintendent their condition and the measure and kind of relief they may need, the visitors are charged with the investigation of the causes of pauperism, sickness and crime, in their respective districts. It will be the aim of the Board to obtain, through this organization, such a thorough knowledge of these subjects as will enable them to minister with more intelligent discrimination to the relief of the wretchedness and poverty in the city than has hitherto been practicable.

And in this connection the attention of the Legislature is respectfully directed to the want of temporary shelter

for the houseless poor. Aware of the suffering from the absence of such provisions the Board, in the winter of 1866, fitted up a portion of a prison, then unoccupied, as a temporary refuge for the night, to poor but reputable persons, who, from various reasons, were deprived of homes. Over 2,000 were lodged during the winter. Each applicant was questioned, and gave satisfactory evidence as to the cause of destitution. None were admitted who were intoxicated, and, except in a few instances, none who made application the second time. The shelter supplied a great and palpable defect in the system of public charities, but it could not be continued when the prison was required for its original purpose, for, in the opinion of counsel, the Commissioners are not authorized to hire or erect a building in the City without the consent of the Legislature previously obtained. The Commissioners are not insensible to the danger of multiplying the means of living without labor. The inevitable effect of such mistaken charity is to enlarge the vagrant classes, and convert the able-bodied poor, by an easy transition, into idlers and criminals. But, on the other hand, it is proper that, in a great city, there should be provision made against danger to life from exposure as there is against starvation.

For these reasons the Commissioners respectfully ask

that they may be authorized to hire one or more houses as temporary night shelters for the houseless poor.

Labor Bureau.

A labor bureau has been opened for the transfer of unemployed labor to the west. But little has yet been accomplished, though there is reason to believe that when the bureau shall have been fairly organized and its object understood, much suffering may be relieved by the facilities which will be provided for the migration of unemployed men and women from the city, to parts of the country where labor is in constant demand.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Balance Sheet, 31*st December*, 1868.

Cash	$14,124 16	
Comptroller		$1,105,463 09
Alms House	67,305 45	
Bake House		15,757 23
Bellevue Hospital	107,830 19	
Charity Hospital	113,801 62	
City Cemetery	4,153 88	
City Prison	57,992 59	
Epileptic and Paralytic	15,065 17	
Infants' Bureau	36,341 66	
Lunatic Asylum	128,492 34	
Indigent Blind	6,721 98	
Colored Home	16,573 32	
Colored Orphans	6,588 00	
Incurable Hospital	9,280 37	
Office	5,127 74	
Out-Door Poor	44,448 57	
Penitentiary	59,927 04	
Randall's Island Nursery	61,267 30	
Randall's Island Hospital	43,003 68	
Small Pox Hospital		1,325 85
Work House	43,683 96	
Steamer Bellevue	21,034 26	
Steamer Hope	3,099 22	
Stables	208 00	
Soap Factory	773 28	
Store House Expenses	4,381 25	
Out-Door Poor, Medical and Surgical Relief of,	4,327 11	
Inebriate Asylum		2,281 31
Idiot House	34,993 22	
New Store House Building	2,000 00	
Store House Building		20,050 19
Infants' Hospital Building	149,037 46	
Garden Bureau		5,591 44
Carried forward	$1,061,582 82	$1,150,469 11

Brought forward	$1,061,582 82	$1,150,469 11
Island Improvement	18,951 91	
Extra Out-Door Poor Relief	3,344 40	
Harts' Island	9,594 72	
General Drug Department		1,857 45
New Office	42,800 00	
Labor Bureau	94 00	
Morgue	1,570 90	
New Steamer	17,387 81	
Appropriation for the Blind		3,000 00
	$1,155,326 56	$1,155,326 56

CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

Of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.

1868. Jan. 1st.		
To Balance 31st Dec., 1867		$144,921 09
Comptroller's Warrants received		960,543 00
do Out-Door Poor		75,000 00
do Inebriate Asylum		120,000 00
do Hart's Island		75,000 00
Received from Commissioners of Emigration in settlement of Claims		62,102 08
Received for Indenture Fees	$22 00	
do Interments	797 00	
do sale of Groceries	3,999 33	
do do live Stock	1,210 37	
Received for sale of Barrels, Casks and Boxes	2,889 23	
Received for sale of Bones, Grease and Swill	1,738 79	
Received for sale of Sundries, Rags, Paper, Iron, &c.; Rent of Hospital, Students' Tickets, Passage Money and Freight	29,081 48	
Received for Board of Pay Patients	22,953 68	
do Illegitimates	2,349 00	
		65,040 88
Received for Inebriate Asylum, Fines and Excise Fees		22,086 96
Received for Appropriation by Legislature for the Blind		25,000 00
Carried forward		$1,549,693 01

Brought forward	$1,549,693 01	
By Payment of Bills:		
January		$113,930 55
February		148,588 86
March		110,605 21
April		140,979 50
May		186,203 28
June		107,764 86
July		93,602 26
August		92,845 67
September		122,516 10
October		152,486 98
November		129,975 07
December		136,070 51
		$1,535,568 85
By Balance, 31st December, 1868		14,124 16
	$1,549,693 01	$1,549,693 01
To Balance, 31st December, 1868		$14,124 16

Expenditures of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, as charged to the following Institutions, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.

Alms House	$68,510 59
Bellevue Hospital	118,232 33
Charity Hospital	115,292 55
City Cemetery	5,338 82
City Prison	58,614 43
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital	15,077 17
Infants' Bureau	40,268 17
Lunatic Asylum	132,373 26
Indigent Blind	6,721 98
Colored Home	16,611 32
Colored Orphans	6,588 00
Incurables	9,280 37
Office	69,029 24
Out Door Poor	122,228 63
Penitentiary	63,483 71
Randall's Island Nurseries	68,790 44
Randall's Island Hospital	44,506 08
Small Pox Hospital	360 00
Workhouse	45,232 75
Steamer Bellevue	30,171 89
Carried forward	$1,036,711 73

Brought forward		$1,036,711 73
Steamer Hope		3,099 22
Stables		208 00
Store House Expenses		4,381 25
Hospital, Medical and Surgical		4,327 11
Inebriate Asylum		144,472 40
Soap Factory		773 28
Central Office Building		42,800 00
Idiot House		36,293 22
Infants' Hospital Building		149,037 46
New Store House Building		2,000 00
Island Improvement		18,9[illegible]1 91
Extra Out-Door Poor Relief		3,344 40
Hart's Island		84,594 72
Labor Bureau		94 00
Morgue		1,570 90
Steamer Minnahanonck		17,387 81
Appropriation for the Blind		22,000 00
		$1,572,047 41
Deduct amount of credits to Institutions for supplies furnished		36,478 56
Disbursements for the year		$1,535,568 85
Deduct amount charged which does not belong to current expenses for support of this Department		503,399 16
		$1,032,169 69
Deduct on hand 31st December:		
Drugs and Medicines	$18,703 42	
Flour, Malt and Hops	4,373 51	
Dry Goods	47,602 00	
Coal, 1800 Tons, $7	12,600 00	
		83,278 93
Expenses for maintenance of the Department and of Out Door Poor for the year 1868		$948,890 76

Appropriation by the Legislature of the State for the Relief of the Indigent Blind of the City of New York.

Amount of appropriation	$25,000
Amount paid on account	22,000
Balance in hands of Commissioners	$3,000

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

Balance 31st December, 1867	$37,585 61
Cash for Comptroller's Warrants	120,000 00
Court Fines and Excise Fees	22,086 96
Sundries to Store House	476 07
	$180,148 64
DR.	
To Sundries	144,948 47
	$35,200 17

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Cash Disbursements from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1868.

Barley	$790 51
Beans	88 45
Beef (fresh)	111,490 60
Beef (salt)	11,321 30
Boats and Repairs	369 41
Brooms and Brushes	1,390 38
Buildings and Repairs	10,303 96
Butter	16,431 99
Candles	111 00
Charcoal	825 00
Children (nursing in the city)	3,906 25
Cleaning and office expenses	2,333 05
Coal { Institutions	59,948 59
Coal { Out-Door Poor	39,649 59
Coffee, Cocoa, Peas, Rye, &c	7,564 88
Colored Home Paupers	16,611 32
do Orphan Asylum	6,588 00
Combs	47 16
Crackers	983 02
Crockery, Glass, Stoneware, &c	1,934 53
Croton Water Expenses and Steam Heating	2,564 56
Donations to Out-Door Poor	41,277 93
Drugs and Medicines	32,766 47
Dry Goods	44,977 08
Eggs	7,170 32
Farming Implements	602 03
Feeding Paupers and Prisoners	124 00
Carried forward	

Brought forward.....	
Fish (fresh and salt)	$5,322 31
Flour	102,573 38
Furniture	25,020 95
Gas Light and Fixtures.	2,601 08
Groceries (small)	756 58
Hardware, Nails, Iron, Steel, &c	8,068 07
Hats and Caps.....	102 90
Hay, Grain, Feed, Straw, &c.....	13,818 91
Extra Hire (rent of Offices, House, Stables, &c.....	11,034 39
Ice	163 68
Lard.....	376 49
Leather and Findings.....	3,672 05
Lime (whitewash)	10 75
Live Stock	1,703 10
Lumber.....	15,255 37
Malt and Hops.....	248 09
Marketing for Hospitals.....	4,029 77
Mason Work and Materials.....	3,430 84
Meal, Corn and Oats.	7,293 26
Medical Attendance—Lunatic.....	1,139 90
Milk	26,060 29
Miscellaneous	5,884 60
Molasses	6,894 23
Mutton	18,882 00
Oil Lamps, Camphene, Oil, &c.....	5,878 08
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.....	5,893 82
Plumbing and Pumps.....	3,169 91
Pork, Salt Hams and Fresh.....	1,484 60
Postage and Stamps.....	580 21
Potatoes	14,190 60
Powder and Safety Fuse.....	469 23
Refreshments	787 10
Rice	2,163 41
Rope, Twine, &c.....	1,451 07
Salaries.....	243,352 34
Salt.....	1,363 00
Sand (white).....	150 75
Shoes.....	5,534 27
Soap, and Materials for making.....	6,167 24
Spices	1,213 91
Starch	39 79
Stationery, Printing, &c.....	9,929 11
Steamboat Bellevue.....	16,235 49
Steamboat Hope.....	865 64
Carried forward.....	

Brought forward	
Stoves, Ranges, &c.	$7,766 36
Subscription and Advertising	1,146 77
Sugar	17,527 57
Surgical Instruments	2,044 90
Sweeping Chimneys	70 50
Tea	6,544 84
Tin and Copper Ware	1,328 98
Tobacco and Snuff	5,170 53
Transportation of Paupers	1,976 78
Transportation of Prisoners	2,400 00
Vehicles, Harness, &c.	5,381 49
Vinegar	981 01
Wages of Mechanics	3,323 42
Wine, Alcohol, Brandy, &c., for Hospital Use	13,484 07
Wood	1,980 75
Wooden Ware	1,092 00
Inebriate Asylum	102,643 04
Island Improvements	7,445 47
Hospital, Medical and Surgical Out-Door Poor	1,102 80
Appropriation for Blind	*24,175 00
New Store House Building	4,156 08
Infants' Bureau	20 07
Randall's Island Nurseries	358 30
Infant Hospital Building	140,586 83
Extra Out-Door Relief	1,925 21
Harts' Island, Purchase of	76,488 99
Central Office, Building of	40,550 00
Idiot Asylum	36,293 22
Morgue	1,502 80
Apothecary Shop	281 20
Steamer Minnahanonck	17,137 00
Lunatic Asylum, New Building	60 00
City Prison	30 00
	$1,535,568 85

*Of this amount, $2,175 is the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the year 1867.

CITY PRISONS.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN OF CITY PRISONS,
HALLS OF JUSTICE,
NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1869.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the following as the Annual Report of this Institution for the year 1868:

The total number of prisoners who were committed during the past year was forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-six (46,476), being eight hundred and thirty-seven (837) less than the number received during the year 1867.

The roofs of the male and female department of the First District Prison have been placed in good order; the old and dilapidated skylights have been replaced by larger ones, which give more light and better ventilation to the prison.

Sewers have been built from the yard to the street, which will undoubtedly improve the sanitary condition of the prison.

The heating arrangement is very poor. If the two furnaces were taken out of the male prison and two stoves placed in the hall (of the same size as those now in use there), I think there would be a saving in the fuel, and there would be a great deal more heat in the prison. The furnace (and steam pipes) in the female prison has been expensive to keep in operation and repair, and gives very little heat. If it was replaced by two stoves of the same size as those used in the male department, I think the prison would be kept warm and comfortable, and at less expense than at the present time.

On the first of October, 1868, your Honorable Board made the following order in reference to this Institution :

"*Ordered*, That the Warden of the City Prisons shall cause all prisoners convicted of or held on a charge of felony, to be confined in separate cells, and that in no instance, without the consent of this Board, shall more than one prisoner convicted of or charged with felony occupy the same cell.

"When, under the foregoing rule, the cells of either of the prisons shall be occupied, the Warden will transfer any increase in the number of prisoners charged with felony to the other prisons in his charge, in the following order: 1st, The Tombs Prison; 2d, Jefferson Market Prison; 3d, Essex Market Prison; 4th, Fifty-seventh street Prison."

In my opinion, this is one of the best orders ever made in reference to City Prisons, and will be of great benefit to the prisoners. It was the custom, formerly, to place three and sometimes four prisoners in one cell, that was only large enough to contain one prisoner; old and hardened criminals, sometimes just liberated from State Prison, but who would be unknown at the time to the Deputy Keepers on duty, would be placed in the same cell with a prisoner arrested for the first offence. The effects of such companionship would certainly be injurious to the latter, as the conversation he would have to listen to, between the other inmates of his cell, would very often give him his first lesson in crime, and would have a tendency to lessen the chances of his reformation.

By this new order, each prisoner will have a clean cell for his own use, which must also prove highly beneficial as a sanitary measure.

In the summer season, during the vacation of the courts, when the prisons are usually filled to excess, I do not think there will be sufficient cells for the accommodation of the prisoners, and I think more room will be required.

The Second District Prison is in good order, the cells are clean, and well heated and ventilated.

The Third District prison is clean and well venti-

lated. The soil pipe leading from under the prison to the sewer requires some alterations, and a greater supply of water is very much needed at this prison.

The Fourth District Prison is in very good order.

Dr. William T. Nealis continues to give general satisfaction, by the able and faithful manner in which he discharges his duties as Physician at City Prison.

Dr. Leroy M. Yale, at the Second District Prison, Dr. H. C. L. Anderson, at the Third District Prison, and Dr. Dayton W. Searle, at the Fourth District Prison, have severally performed their duties in a creditable manner.

Mr. Finlay, Clerk; Mr. Ryer, Night Deputy Warden; Miss Foster, Matron; Misses French and Phelps, the Assistant Matrons, and all the employees of this Institution, have faithfully performed all their duties during the past year.

I also return my sincere thanks to the individual members of your Honorable Board for the courtesy and kindness always extended to me, and for the promptness with which all the requirements of this Institution have been supplied.

All of which is

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. E. COULTER,

Warden.

During the year have been expended the following amounts :

For repairs, &c. to iron work	$1,268 00
painting and paint	109 56
carpenter work, &c	1,085 41
mason work	679 75
roofing	454 71
glazing	38 25
plumbing	1,066 72
Total	$4,702 40

The following is a List of the Officers attached to the City Prisons, their rank, annual salary, &c.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual salary.
James E. Coulter	Warden	$1,750 00
Mark Finley	Clerk	1,300 00
Dennis Ryer	Night Deputy Warden.	1,290 00
William T. Nealis	Physician	600 00
Robert Cunningham	Record Clerk	1,100 00
John Orr	Steward	1,100 00
Thomas Hagan	Deputy Keeper	1,000 00
John E. McCarty	do	1,000 00
Matthew Daly	do	1,000 00
Abraham Clearman	do	1,000 00
Artemas Kendall	do	1,000 00
Frederick Downey	do	1,000 00
Andrew Smith	do	1,000 00
William E. Kennedy	do	1,000 00
William F. Long	do	1,000 00
John F. O'Neill	do	1,000 00
John Stenson	do	1,000 00
Flora Foster	Matron.	709 50
Anna I. French	Asst. Matron.	534 50
Lavinia Phelps	Night Matron	534 50
Thomas Smith	Second District	1,000 00
James Lindon	Deputy Keeper	1,000 00
Joseph O'C. Graley	do	1,000 00
Leroy M. Yale	Physician	200 00
Nicholas Maher	Third District	1,000 00
Thomas Sullivan	Deputy Keeper	1,000 00
Henry C. I. Anderson	Physician	100 00
Joseph G. Doxey	Fourth District	1,000 00
Samuel P. Atkinson	Night Watchman	500 00
Dayton W. Searle	Physician	50 00
Total		$26,678 50

I also present the usual tabular statement of the number, crime, age, &c., &c., of all the prisoners who were committed to the City Prisons during the past year.

TABLE "A."

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON (HALLS OF JUSTICE).	White. Males.	White. Females.	Black. Males.	Black. Females.	Total.
Number remaining in Prison January 1st, 1868.....	225	85	19	2	331
Number received during the year.	15,090	11,992	467	321	27,870
	15,315	12,077	486	323	28,201
During the year have been discharged	8,093	2,746	324	318	11,481
Deceased.....	12	2			14
Sent to Blackwell's Island by Police and other Courts...	2,046	1,030	141	1	3,218
Transferred to Blackwell's Island by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.....	4,686	8,158			12,844
Sent to State Prison.....	284	18	12	2	216
Remaining in Prison December 31st, 1868.....	194	123	9	2	328
	15,315	12,077	486	323	28,201
In addition to the number received at First District Prison, viz.....	15,090	11,992	467	321	27,870
There were discharged from Second District Prison....	5,901	3,233	182	139	9,455
Sent to Blackwell's Island...	384	260	24	27	695
Discharged from Third District.....	4,447	1,331	13	3	5,794
Sent to Blackwell's Island..	69	24			93
Discharged from the Fourth District Prison.....	2,124	392	18	6	2,540
Sent to Blackwell's Island..	16	12		1	29
Total No. of Commitments during the year 1868.....	28,031	17,244	704	497	46,476

TABLE "B."

	Males.	Females.	Total.
NATIVITY.			
Number received who were of native birth.	11,718	6,091	17,809
do do foreign do .	17,017	11,650	28,667
	28,735	17,741	46,476
SOCIAL RELATIONS.			
Number received who were married.....	9,495	5,548	15,043
do do single.....	16,969	10,860	27,829
do do widowed.....	2,186	1,270	3,456
do whose social relations were unknown.....	85	63	148
	28,735	17,741	46,476
HABITS OF LIFE.			
Number received who were of temperate habits.....	11,887	5,164	17,051
Number received who were of intemperate habits	16,848	12,577	29,425
	28,735	17,741	46,476
EDUCATION.			
Number received who could not read.....	1,591	1,387	2,978
do do read only.....	6,073	7,566	13,639
do do do and write.	20,225	8,619	28,844
do were well educated...	761	106	867
do whose degree of education was unknown.....	85	63	148
	28,735	17,741	46,476

TABLE "C."

FIRST DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abandonment	70		70
Abduction	4		4
Arson	9	2	11
Assault	64	12	76
do and Battery	1,515	326	1,841
do do Felonious	149	16	165
Attempt to commit Burglary	23		23
do do Grand Larceny	31	7	38
Bastardy	22		22
Bigamy	6		6
Burglary	337		337
Conspiracy	8	2	10
Contempt of Court	1		1
Delirium Tremens	50	35	85
Disorderly Boys and Girls	39	27	66
do Conduct	3,511	4,256	7,767
Embezzlement	56		56
Escaped Convicts	4	4	8
Felony	168	9	177
Felonious Assault	20	2	22
Forgery	74	3	77
Fugitive from Justice	12		12
Gambling	47		47
Grand Larceny	918	255	1,173
Homicide	43	5	48
Illegal Voting	47		47
Indecent Assault	15		15
do Exposure of Person	10		10
Insanity	344	227	571
Intoxication	4,138	5,325	9,463
Juvenile Delinquents	65	21	86
Keeping Disorderly House	38	35	73
Larceny	53	18	71
Larceny from the Person	31	23	54
Lodgers	53		53

TABLE "C"—Continued.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Malicious Mischief	13	32	54
Mayhem	12		12
Misdemeanor	551	64	615
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	84		84
Petit Larceny	1,953	830	2,783
Receiving Stolen Goods	41	9	50
Rape	26		26
Robbery	38	1	39
Seduction	1		1
Sodomy	2		2
Vagrancy	783	738	1,521
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	78	29	107
Total	15,557	12,313	27,870

TABLE "D."

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault and Battery	241	74	315
do do Felonious	23	6	29
Abandonment	15		15
Bastardy	15		15
Burglary	11		11
Disorderly Conduct	2,575	2,232	4,807
Embezzlement	5		5
Felony	17		17
Forgery	6		6
Grand Larceny	52		52
Homicide	5		5
Intoxication	2,404	1,143	3,547
Juvenile Delinquents	252	84	336
Keeping Disorderly House	16	24	40
Misdemeanor	269		269
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	20		20
Perjury	1		1
Petit Larceny	86	73	159
Rape	3		3
Receiving Stolen Goods	4		4
Robbery	5		5
Seduction	2		2
Vagrancy	444	23	467
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	20		20
Total	6,491	3,659	10,150

LANE LIBRARY

TABLE "E."

THIRD DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault and Battery	372	113	485
do do Felonious	38	4	42
Abandonment	20		20
Arson	4		4
Bastardy	22		22
Bigamy	2		2
Burglary	43	...	43
Disorderly Conduct	1,244	526	1,770
Embezzlement	5		5
Felony	31	14	45
Forgery	10		10
Grand Larceny	132	43	175
Intoxication	1,912	469	2,381
Juvenile Delinquents	72	13	85
Keeping Disorderly House	88	29	115
Misdemeanor	109	31	140
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	41	5	46
Perjury	4		4
Petit Larceny	235	78	313
Rape	8		8
Receiving Stolen Goods	39	6	45
Robbery	7		7
Seduction	1		1
Vagrancy	69	24	93
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	21	5	26
Total	4,529	1,358	5,887

TABLE "F."

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON.

FOR WHAT OFFENCE COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Assault and Battery	167	13	180
do do Felonious	34	7	41
Abandonment	18		18
Bastardy	4		4
Burglary	24		24
Disorderly Conduct	769	154	923
Embezzlement	3		3
Felony	21	1	22
Forgery	2		2
Grand Larceny	64	8	72
Homicide	3		3
Intoxication	827	204	1,031
Juvenile Delinquents	48		48
Keeping Disorderly House		1	1
Misdemeanor	70	3	73
Obtaining Goods by False Pretences	3	1	4
Perjury	1		1
Petit Larceny	64	8	72
Rape	2		2
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	3	4
Robbery	2		2
Seduction	1		1
Vagrancy	14	9	23
Violation of Corporation Ordinances	15		15
Total	2,157	412	2,569

TABLE "G."

Nativity of the Prisoners Committed during the year 1868.

COUNTRY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	11,897	8,576	20,473
United States	11,718	6,091	17,809
Germany	3,022	2,139	5,161
England	803	598	1,401
France	290	56	364
Scotland	215	169	384
Canada	289	47	336
Italy	154	51	205
West Indies	67	8	75
Prussia	44	1	45
Austria	31	5	36
China	16		16
Sweden	47		47
Norway	32		32
Switzerland	10		10
Wales	15		15
Spain	34		34
Russia	25		25
South America	20		20
Mexico	6		6
Total	28,735	17,741	46,476

TABLE "H."

Classification Table of the Ages of the Male and Female Prisoners, received during the year 1868.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 15 years	1,872	325	2,597
From 15 to 20 years	3,420	1,927	5,347
20 to 25 do	3,915	3,215	7,130
25 to 30 do	5,764	4,996	10,760
30 to 35 do	5,113	2,751	7,864
35 to 40 do	3,274	1,897	5,171
40 to 45 do	2,827	929	3,756
45 to 50 do	954	681	1,635
50 to 55 do	716	412	1,128
55 to 60 do	569	361	930
60 to 65 do	201	163	364
65 to 70 do	62	65	127
Over 70 years	48	19	67
Total	28,735	17,741	46,476

iqu of the same.

st.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
9.1	2 0.1	13 40 7.8	43 2.4	4,357 30
8.4	3 2.8	13 88 2.6	47 8.7	4,137 02
2.8	2 1.9	11 94 8	38 5.4	4,002 61
9.(	3 9.3	13 83 3.4	46 1.1	4,396 03
6	3 1	12 78 7.3	41 2.4	3,964 08
1	2 2.1	10 65 9.5	35 5.3	3,837 43
2.(	2 9.1	11 60 9.7	37 4.5	4,040 19
4.8	1 3.6	8 92 3.9	28 7.8	3,533 90
6.(	4 2.8	11 73 2	39 1.1	4,458 16
8	5 4.4	13 46 5.5	43 4.3	4,457 10
5.(	27 1.6	20 42 7.8	68 0.9	6,598 21
6.8	8 7	15 37 7.3	49 6	4,797 72
1.(	66 5.7	$158 05 4.8	$5 18 9.8	$52,579 75
5.	5 5.4	$13 17 1.2	43 2.4	$4,381 64

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, CITY PRISON,
NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1869.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President Commissioners Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—In accordance with instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following, as the report of the Medical Department of the City Prison for the year 1868.

During the last year, the health of the Prison has been remarkably good, their having been only eight (8) deaths (six of which were Coroners' inquests), among forty-six thousand four hundred and seventy-six (46,476) prisoners, which I think is due, in a great measure, to the careful manner in which the officers of the Prison have attended to its sanitary condition.

There were committed to the Prison, five hundred and seventy-one (571) persons charged with being insane, of which number there were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, three hundred and fifty-five (355).

The following is the number which came from each of the different departments to the Prison:

City Prison	105
Bellevue Hospital	79
2d District Prison	53
3d District Prison	46
Out-Door Poor Department	38
4th District Prison	34
Total	355

In conclusion, I would most respectfully return thanks to the different members of your Commission; to Messrs. Coulter and Finlay, and to Misses Foster and French, for their uniform kindness to me and for the assistance which they gave me in carrying out the details of my duties.

WILLIAM T. NEALIS, M. D.

Physician to City Prison.

PENITENTIARY.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK PENITENTIARY,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *Dec.* 31, 1868.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President, and the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction :

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit the annual report for the past year.

First, I would most respectfully offer to your notice "The Census of the Institution."

"TABLE A."

The following Table shows the number of Male and Female Court and Police Prisoners remaining here on December 31st, 1867; how many have been received, discharged, etc., during the present year; also how many are remaining at this date, December 31st, 1868.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	MALES. COURT. White.	MALES. COURT. Black.	MALES. POLICE. White.	MALES. POLICE. Black.	FEMALES. COURT. White.	FEMALES. COURT. Black.	FEMALES. POLICE. White.	FEMALES. POLICE. Black.	Total.
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1867 ...	351	26	..	..	100	7	..	..	484
Received from Court from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1868	1,185	117	18	..	295	26	4	..	1,645
Total	1,536	143	18	..	395	33	4	..	2,129
Discharged from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1868	1,132	99	..	..	319	27	..	..	
Transferred	2	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	
Eloped	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Pardoned	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Deceased	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Total.	1,158	100	18	..	321	27	3	..	1,627
Total remaining Dec. 31, 1868.	378	43	..	..	74	6	1	..	502

After the foregoing follows a presentation of a number of Tabular Statements, enumerating the ages, nativities, occupations, social condition, causes of conviction, number of times previously convicted, &c., of male and female convicts received during the year; likewise a

debit and credit account of the department, and a consolidated monthly per capita statement.

The "Per Capita" report offers a much different exhibit than the one of 1867, since it shows a smaller aggregate capital by seventeen thousand, three hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and seventy-five cents ($17,397.75), a monthly less expenditure per head of $1,34, and a daily one of four cents five mills and five-tenths, nothwithstanding every needful article for consumption or clothing, has been supplied by your Honorable Commission. Alterations have also been made and considerable painting has been done to the inside prisons.

TABLE "B,"

Presents a Tabular Statement of Male and Female Convicts Received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, inclusive.

1868.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	106	11	31	1	149
February	86	6	12	1	105
March	90	12	22	1	125
April	101	10	18	..	129
May	80	4	26	5	115
June	107	7	34	4	152
July	90	12	24	1	127
August	79	14	20	4	117
September	147	12	38	1	197
October	120	10	23	4	157
November	89	7	28	..	124
December	108	13	23	4	148
Total	1,203	117	299	26	1,645

TABLE "C."

Is a Tabular Statement of the number of Male and Female Convicts Discharged during the year 1868.

1868.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
January	97	7	34	1	139
February	90	6	30	1	127
March	87	6	26	..	119
April	100	3	35	5	143
May	111	11	19	1	142
June	87	9	23	2	121
July	87	12	23	3	125
August	88	10	22	..	120
September	112	11	35	2	160
October	134	9	24	2	169
November	89	7	27	6	129
December	94	9	26	4	133
Total	1,176	100	324	27	1,627

TABLE "D."

This Table shows the number of Convicts Pardoned by the Governor of the State, or discharged by Habeas Corpus, during the twelve months ending December 31st, 1868.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	Males.		Females.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
By the Governor of New York.	1	..	..	..	1
By Habeas Corpus.....	42	1	6	..	49
Total	42	1	6	..	50

TABLE "E."

This Table shows the number of Deaths in the New York Penitentiary during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

PENITENTIARY, B. I.	Male Court.		Female Court.		Total.
	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	
Deaths during the year.....	8	1	1	..	10
Total	8	1	1	..	10

TABLE "F."

The following presents a Classification Table of the Ages of Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, inclusive.

AGES.	Number Males.	Number Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	280	10	290
From 20 to 25 years	451	55	506
From 25 to 30 years	228	86	314
From 30 to 35 years	124	68	192
From 35 to 40 years	80	44	124
From 40 to 45 years	58	28	86
From 45 to 50 years	36	15	51
From 50 to 55 years	33	9	42
From 55 to 60 years	16	6	22
From 60 to 65 years	10	4	14
From 65 to 70 years	3	..	3
Over 70 years	1	..	1
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "G."

This Tabular Statement gives the Nationalities of the Male and Female Convicts received during the year 1868.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States	672	61	733
Ireland	333	213	546
England	51	19	70
Germany	168	16	183
Scotland	13	8	21
Canada	12	3	15
France	14	1	15
Spain	8	2	10
Italy	3	..	3
Austria	2	..	2
Prussia	13	..	13
Portugal	1	..	1
Switzerland	3	1	4
Hungary	3	..	3
Poland	5	.	5
Russia	1	..	1
Denmark	2	..	2
Belgium	2	..	2
Saxony	1	..	1
Bohemia	1	..	1
Holland	2	..	2
Africa	1	1	2
South America	1	..	1
Russian America	1	..	1
West Indies	4	..	4
New Brunswick	2	1	3
At Sea	1	..	1
Total	1,320	325	1,645

"TABLE H,"

Shows the Crimes committed by Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868.

CRIMES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Petit Larceny	927	272	1,119
Attempt at Petit Larceny	15	1	16
Assault and Battery	189	21	210
Grand Larceny	6	2	8
Attempt at Grand Larceny	32	7	39
Burglary, 3d Degree	7		7
Attempt at Burglary, 3d Degree	8		8
Implements of Burglary	15		15
Assault, Intent to Steal	26	6	32
Dangerous Weapons, Intent to use	7		7
Disorderly House	11	3	14
Forgery, 4th Degree	5		5
False Pretences	6		6
Indecent Exposure of Person	3		3
Indecent Assault and Battery	7		7
Manslaughter, 4th Degree	2	1	3
Vagrancy	18	4	22
Assault with Dangerous Weapon	1		1
Malicious Mischief	1	1	1
Counterfeiting &c. Coins	1		4
Ordering and Obtaining Food, Intent to Defraud Hotel Keepers	4		2
Larceny from the Person	5	1	6
Embezzlement	8		8
Inciting and Engaging in a Riot	1		1
Assault to extort Money under Threat to take Life		1	2 1
Threatening. Accusation to extort Money	3		3
Personating a Policeman	1		1
Escaped Convicts	5		5
Abduction	2	1	3
Defrauding U. S. Government	1		1
Selling Counterfeit U. S. Fractional Currency.		1	1
Medical Treatment (accused of crime)	3	3	6
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "I."

This Table shows the Terms of Commitments of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, inclusive.

TERMS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fines and Terms under 1 Month	7	7	14
1 Month	271	77	348
2 Months	286	64	350
3 Months	220	79	299
4 Months	195	47	242
5 Months	2		2
6 Months	263	42	305
8 Months	2		2
9 Months	2		2
10 Months	1		1
11 Months	1		1
1 Year	52	9	61
2 Years	10		10
2½ Years	5		5
3 Years	2		2
4 Years	1		1
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "J,"

Showing the Education of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st, 1868, to December 31st, inclusive.

EDUCATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Read and write well	1,056	128	1,184
Read and write imperfectly	124	11	135
Uneducated	140	186	326
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "K."

This Table shows the Social Condition of the Male and Female Convicts received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, inclusive.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	878	98	976
Married	407	155	562
Widows		72	72
Widowers	35		35
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "L,"

Showing the number of Times that the Male and Female Convicts received during the year 1868 *have been Previously Committed.*

TIMES COMMITTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Time	972	157	1,139
2d Time	194	45	239
3d Time	94	28	122
4th Time	37	19	55
5th Time	14	15	29
6th Time	7	11	18
7th Time	1	4	5
8th Time		1	1
9th Time		2	2
10th Time and upward	1	13	14
Total	1,320	325	1,645

TABLE "M,"

Shows the several Occupations of the Male Court Prisoners received from January 1st to December 31st, 1868, inclusive.

Occupations.	Number.
Architect	1
Apprentices	2
Agents	2
Blacksmiths	16
Blacksmiths' helpers	3
Barbers	19
Boatmen	25
Butchers	25
Brass finishers	2
Bakers	24
Brush makers	2
Bookkeepers	11
Bill posters	2
Boiler makers	5
Basket makers	2
Bookbinders	5
Brass moulders	7
Boat builders	2
Bricklayers	6
Burnishers	2
Box maker	1
Boot closers	2
Broker	1
Barkeepers	2
Bonnet presser	1
Bootblack	1
Brewer	1
Coopers	13
Carvers	5
Clerks	65
Caulkers	2
Cooks	29
Carpenters	43

	Number.
Cartmen	25
Cabinet makers	5
Clock maker	1
Coppersmiths	2
Confectioners	3
Coach maker	1
Cane chairmakers	2
Cap maker	1
Currier	1
Druggists	2
Dyer	1
Dentist	1
Eng neers	6
Engravers	2
Enameller	1
Errand boys	6
Factor	1
Firemen	11
File cutter	1
Farmers	25
Florist	1
Farrier	1
Furriers	2
Gardeners	12
Glaziers	2
Goldbeaters	4
Grocers	2
Gas fitters	3
Galvanizer	1
Gunsmith	1
Hostlers	4
Hoop-skirt makers	2
Harness makers	8
Hatters	3
Hotel keepers	2
Hair worker	1
Iron workers	4
Japanner	1
Laborers	402
Locksmiths	4
Liquor dealer	1
Lithographers	2
Looking glass maker	1

	Number.
Merchants	2
Machinists	17
Musicians	4
Moulders	4
Masons	9
Mattress makers	2
Oystermen	6
Produce dealer	1
Painters	33
Plasterers	7
Plumbers	11
Photographer	1
Printers	22
Porters	13
Peddlers	19
Policeman	1
Quarryman	1
Rope makers	2
Rivet maker	1
Rubber maker	1
Shoemakers	29
Sailors	54
Saddlers	3
Segar makers	11
Spoon maker	1
Stone cutters	5
Sail makers	8
Sash and blind maker	1
Seal maker	1
Soap chandlers	3
Silversmiths	2
Student	1
Tinsmiths	10
Tailors	43
Tanner	1
Turner	1
Teamsters	44
Tassel maker	1
Teachers	3
Upholsterer	1
Umbrella maker	1
Varnisher	1
Wire workers	3
Waiters	35

	Number.
White washers	8
Watch maker	1
Total	1,320

TABLE "N,"

Shows the different Callings and Occupations of Female Court Prisoners received during the year.

Occupations.	Number.
Cooks	4
Dressmakers	3
Laundress	1
Milliner	1
Midwife	1
Nurse	1
Peddler	1
Shoebinder	1
Servants	269
Seamstresses	31
Tailoresses	9
Waitresses	3
Total	315

RECAPITULATION.

Of Elopements during the year 1868.

	Males.		Females.		
1868.	White.	Black.	White.	Black.	Total.
In the month of January	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of February	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of March	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of April	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of May	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of June	..	..	..	..	..
In the month of July	1	..	1	..	2
In the month of August	3	..	..	..	3
In the month of September	2	..	..	.	2
In the month of October	8	..	..	..	8
In the month of November	1	..	..	..	1
In the month of December	..	..	..	..	..
Total	15	..	1	..	16

TABLE "O."

The following is an account of all Clothing made from January 1st to December 31st, 1868.

549 Pairs Linen Summer Pants for Penitentiary.
34 Jackets do do
188 Pairs Woolen Pants do do
445 Woolen Vests do do
12 Caps do do
150 Pairs Mittens do do
881 Shirts do do
20 Dresses do do
100 Kersey Skirts do do
50 Chemises do do
130 Pillow Ticks do do
48 Sheets do do
72 Pillow Slips do do
6 Towels do do
6 Window Curtains do do
3 Pistol Holsters and Belts do do
12 Childrens' Flannel Skirts do do
24 do do Shirts do do
12 do Muslin Shirts do do
12 do Calico Dresses do do
12 Suits Baby Clothing do do
213 Suits Boys' Clothing for Randall's Island.
391 Pairs Pants do do
196 Jackets do do
100 Blue Denim Dresses do do
280 Sheets do do
50 Woolen Cloaks do do
14 Bed Ticks for City Prison.
15 Pairs Pants for City Cemetery.
10 Jackets do do
19 Flannel Night Gowns for Infants' Hospital, Ward's Island.
150 Sheets do do do
40 Flannel Shirts do do do
24 Chemises do do do
80 Bed-spreads do do do
150 Diapers do do do
150 Napkins do do do
4 Shirts for Central Office.

TABLE "P."

PAY-ROLL OF THE NEW YORK PENITENTIARY.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
John Fitch	Warden	$1,750 00
do	Keep of Cow	50 00
Richard M. Carney	Clerk	1,000 00
do	Board	219 60
Robert J. Stogdill	Keeper	900 00
B. E. F. Mullen	do	900 00
James Butler	do	900 00
Robert McGee	do	900 00
Edward W. Mooney	do	900 00
Homer Bonnell	do	900 00
Matthew Ford	do	900 00
Charles C. Walker	do	900 00
William Kessler	do	900 00
William Coughlin	do	900 00
Charles Graham	do	900 00
Timothy Mahoney	do	900 00
James Mahoney	do	900 00
David Fulton	do	900 00
William McGowan	do	900 00
James Douglass	do	900 00
Thomas Raywood	do	900 00
James Ryan	do	900 00
Henry Campbell	do	900 00
William Hays	do	900 00
Mortimer Brinckerhoff	do	900 00
James Corrigan	do	900 00
Richard J Shannon	Night Guard	900 00
Theodore S. Shadbolt	Ex-Keeper (blind)	500 00
Thomas Brennan	Guard	480 00
John Doane	do	480 00
Bernard O'Brien	do	480 00
James Reid	do	480 00
John H. Kerrigan	do	480 00
Ella H. Halliwell	Matron	500 00
do	Board	109 80
Total		$27,229 40

TABLE "Q."

Table showing the Debit and Credit Accounts of the New York Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To amount of Storekeeper's Distribution and Fresh Beef Bills	$51,767 84	
Officers' Salaries	27,461 80	
Stock December 31st, 1867	30,161 22	
		$109,390 86

CR.

By Goods, &c., turned into Store Department	$5,842 29	
Amount of Stock on hand Dec. 31st, 1868	27,096 67	
		32,938 96
Balance net expenses		$76,451 90

The following is the Total Debit Account of the Brush Factory from January 1st to April 30th, 1868.

DR.

1868.			
January 1st.	To Machinery, Stock, etc. remaining December 31st, 1867	$361 40	
do	Amount for Material	118 80	
February.	do do	37 75	
March.	do do	186 25	
			$694 20

CR.

By 37 3-12 Dozen Tampico Scrubs, 9 Dozen Root Scrubs, 17 Dozen White Wash Brushes, 34 8-12 Dozen Duster Brushes, 4 Dozen Pope's Head Brushes, 2 2-12 Dozen Flat Brushes	$498 58	
Amount Machinery, etc. on hand Dec. 31st, 1868	195 62	
		$694 20

The help in Shoe Shop and Saddlery have performed a large amount of work, such as repairs for ourselves and the store department, with but inferior mechanics.

The Tailors' department has turned out a good quantity of work, new and otherwise (considering the class of help), for ourselves and the general store.

Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths.—This class of mechanics has been meagre, very few able workmen amongst them; but notwithstanding the difficulties to contend with, a large quantity of new work and jobbing has been performed for ourselves, the general store and other departments, mostly the latter.

In making mention of these shops, I would here commend to the notice of your Hon. Commission, the able manner in which the master blacksmith, Mr. William Coughlin, has directed the same, by his indefatigable exertions, for the benefit of the several departments on the Islands, and Bellevue Hospital.

Of Carpenters and Painters we have had a smaller number than usual, but with such a great amount of jobbing has been done, a new stone shed erected on Lunatic Asylum grounds, also boats repaired for ourselves and other Institutions.

Here we labor under disadvantages, by these branches of business being under the control of an officer having no practical knowledge of the trades; whereas, probably,

if under the supervision of an experienced man, more labor would be obtainable, and less waste caused than is now, under an inexperienced person.

The general labor of this Institution has been throughout the year variously distributed as follows :

Fifty men have all the summer been permanently detailed in quarrying, &c. on Randall's Island, with twelve remaining there still ; also a number of convicts have daily gone to the same Island in charge of keepers, to labor at excavating, grading, &c., at New Infants' Hospital, giving 9,542 days' labor *in toto* to that department.

To Ward's Island a number varying from 35 to 88 were sent up daily, with keepers, to labor at excavating, grading, &c., producing 14,974 days' labor, and what is a very creditable item, without having to report any elopements, with the exception of one, from either Island.

The residue of convicts have been engaged in different occupations, such as quarrying at Upper and Lower Quarries, repairing and building sea-walls, boatmen (in ferry and guard boats), kitchens, hall-boys, general chore-men and runners.

The female portion of the population has been occupied in sewing, washing, scrubbing, and general prison work ; the average number of inmates of this sex being

very small, viz : 84. But these were sufficient for all necessary purposes.

From among this number six children have been born during the imprisonment of the mothers ; several have been received with infants, and seven still remain in the Institution with the mothers.

The alterations made in 1867 (after my appointment as Warden), for the cooking of the food for the convicts, likewise the new arrangements for their partaking of their meals, have proved highly advantageous to a degree ; but they are not so convenient, or so well adapted for sanitary measures as a detached Cook House and Mess Rooms would be, nevertheless, are far superior to the anterior mode of taking the food to the cells to be eaten, and its being cooked at the Charity Hospital.

The whole prison, male and female, wears a clean and orderly aspect, which, of course, adds materially to discipline and the general health of the inmates.

The convicts also are well clothed and present a becoming and comfortable appearance—some there may be who are slovenly, and to whom cleanliness is naturally irksome ; such being inherent to them, they are a source of annoyance to the officers ; of such there are few, but they require extra watchfulness.

Several cases of Fever have occurred during the

year, in most instances proving fatal, this has shown a mortality not actually large, but more so than is usual in this Department.

At its outbreak it appeared somewhat alarming, but, by the exertions of the officers and the able efforts of the medical staff, its progress was arrested. Disinfectants were resorted to, which proved available in exterminating the unwelcome visitant.

Our exhibit of Elopements as compared with last year shows very small, and had it not been for one instance, when six convicts were permitted through the negligence of a keeper to effect their escape, would have presented a very favorable feature.

The "Pardon Department" at Albany has not favored the Penitentiary much this year, as our exhibit shows but *one* pardon, and that was received only the night prior to the morning of the convict's expiration of term.

This on reference, so far as the Penitentiary is concerned, has no parallel on its records.

A discreet and earnest presentation of "Gospel Truth" at the Sabbath services, is about all the hopeful work that can be done for the convicts.

This has been ably administered by the Chaplains of the Island, the Rev. Zetus Searle, Rev. Father Duranquet and the Rev. Edward Cowley, with occasionally

lay and other preachers from the city, who have been as usual, unremitting in their several vocations.

On the 1st of August I made application to the Central Office for a grant to the employees of a short vacation, to which your Honorable Body, with your usual kindness and promptitude, did comply, by allowing each officer, in rotation, to be absent for three days, a temporary keeper officiating, in regard to this grant I would respectfully state that it was fully appreciated by all.

Several changes in Keepers have taken place during the year, from several causes, such as those for incompetency, transfer, resignation and death.

The death was that of Mr. Owen Kehoe, who expired on the 20th of March, of consumption; he had long been a Keeper of this department, and was a valuable officer in the performance of his duty.

As I augured in my report of last year, the then recently appointed Clerk, Mr. Richard M. Cooney, has fully answered my anticipations; he has been assiduous in the discharge of his clerical functions.

To the Hall-Keepers, Mr. B. E. F. Mullen and Mr. William Hessler, credit is due for the conscientious performance of their several arduous duties.

The other Keepers, likewise Guards, individually, have aided me in my endeavor to disciplinize this De-

partment, and have at all times shown a willingness which is commendable.

The Matron, Mrs. Ella H. Halliwell, who has held the position for many years, has been attentive to her various duties, for which she is well qualified.

"Croton Water Pipe Bureau."

In my annual report of 1867, and in a communication, dated January 4th, 1868, I did recommend to the consideration of your Honorable Board, the erection of an "iron tank" at each end of the Island, viz: One at Lunatic Asylum and one at the Charity Hospital, in order that those departments would not (by the constant drawing of their donkey pumps, directly on the main), interfere with the central institutions, as they were then doing. After mature investigation, one tank was deemed sufficient, and, on July 20th, 1868, the tank was received, and, on August 7th, 1868, completed (agreeable to contract), and placed at the Charity Hospital, but owing, as is supposed, to a break in the iron main, mentioned in the latter part of this report, the erection of this tank did not fully meet the desired emergency.

Since the *discovery* and repair of this breach in the iron main, as after stated, the Engineer, Mr. John Slattery, reports that he obtains a plentiful supply of water

in that institution, without having recourse to the pumps drawing on the main, as formerly; thus proving that the tank has satisfactorily filled the object of its design, and is of incalculable benefit to the Charity Hospital.

On January 14th, 1868, the Croton water pipe crossing at 70th street, was parted by the anchor of a passing sloop, and, on March 27th, was again successfully laid. In comparing the date of accident with the date of repair, it will appear that a longer period than requisite existed, but my engagements on the pipe at 110th to Ward's Island, for the purpose of conveying water to the Inebriate Asylum, as also the state of the river, by the quantity of floating ice, will offer sufficient reasons for this delay, during which period Blackwell's Island was solely dependent on one pipe for its supply of water.

April 20th, 1868, the schooner "Ivenne" dragged her anchor and disconnected the Croton water pipe on the New York shore, laid as before mentioned March 27th. The following day, April 21st, the disconnected pipe was recovered. This accident happened during my absence on leave, and, as the damage was slight, it was remedied under the supervision of Engineers attached to the several institutions on the Island, prior to my return April 25th, 1868.

July 19th, 1868, I discovered a break in the pipe

crossing at 79th street, on the New York shore; the whole breach was, however, rectified by 5 o'clock P. M., same day, the force of water flowing through being strong.

On the night of August 18th, the Croton water pipe crossing at 70th street was entirely broken; occurring as this did in the night, no cause could then be assigned as to its parting, but on the 20th I discovered the cause to be that some vessel had dropped her anchor and dragged out completely a piece of the iron pipe or main on the New York shore; this was speedily rectified, and a better supply obtained than we had been receiving.

On the 16th of September, the Croton water pipe crossing at 70th street completely gave out; considerable difficulty was experienced in dragging for the lost pipe, but it was eventually recovered, and on the 25th September, it was relaid, and proved to be in good order.

On Sunday, October 18th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., the sloop "Eliza A. James," Captain Hawkins, dropped her anchor on the Croton water pipe crossing at 70th street; after working for three hours in an endeavor to free the anchor, but without effect, I finally concluded to purchase the anchor, providing the captain would cut the cable; after considerable talk and persuasion

he agreed, and, upon my paying him $50, he cut two fathoms of chain with anchor attached. I afterwards tested the pipes on both the Island and New York shores, and discovered that the pipe has sustained no serious damage by the occurrence.

On October 27th, at half-past 11 o'clock A. M., a Nova Scotia brig dragged the pipe crossing at 70th street completely out of its connections on the New York shore. The pipe was dragged a great distance, eventually found, and taken up for repair.

The pipe was again successfully laid on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, but the supply of water did not give me satisfaction, so I went on a tour of inspection upon the "Iron Main" pipe on the Island, and discovered on Nov. 14th, a break on said main on the Alms House grounds; this breach was repaired on Nov. 18th, by the insertion of four lengths of iron pipe in place of the defective ones.

This breach has in all probability existed for a long period, as since its repair we have received a better supply of water than has been obtained for a considerable time past.

On the 14th day of December, I, in a manner by accident, observed something wrong in the Croton water pipe crossing at 79th street, and upon examination discovered a break on the New York shore. This

after considerable excavating, and tearing down the stone wall, was repaired, and the whole was in complete working order and good condition by the 22d of December, since which time up to the present, I am happy to state, we have had a plentiful supply of the desired element.

In prosecuting my labors on all the aforementioned repairs, relayings, and otherwise. I would observe that I have on all occasions been ably assisted by the Engineers, Messrs. Simpson, Slattery, Golden and Gormley, to whom my thanks are due.

In concluding this, my Annual Report for 1868, permit me Mr. President and Gentlemen, to tender my grateful acknowledgements to each member of your Honorable Board, for your usual untiring energy in aiding and sustaining me at all times, under all circumstances and all difficulties, in promoting the comfort and welfare of the convict, also in the proper direction of the department, which has ultimately resulted in placing the New York Penitentiary prominent with the public as a first class "Penal Institution."

I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN FITCH,

Warden.

EXHIBIT "C."

Name, Rank and Amount of Salary paid Employees of this Department.

NAMES.	Rank.	Amount of Salary.
Joseph Keen	Superintendent	$1,750 00
do	Keep of Cow	50 00
Geo. W. Van Loan	Clerk	1,000 00
do	Commutation of Rations	219 00
Patrick Golden	Engineer	1,000 00
Joseph Knox	Keeper	900 00
Fenton Phalen	do	900 00
Wm. B. Gurnee	do	900 00
Patrick Feore	do	900 00
Patrick Joyce	do	900 00
Thos. Van Cott	do	900 00
Geo. W. Bickener	Night Watchman	900 00
Mary Hallman	Matron	500 00
Mary Dunn	Assistant Matron	216 00
do	Commutation of Rations	180 00
John Turner	Coxswain Lunatic Asylum Boat	120 00
Thos. Renmer	Foreman Shoe Shop	120 00
Total		$11,455 00

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ALMS HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK ALMS HOUSE,
January 1st, 1869,

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The Annual Report for Alms House, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1868, with accompanying tables and usual statistical reports, is respectfully submitted.

According to the census, you will perceive that 4,135 inmates have been maintained, the greater part of whom, through disease or old age have been incapacitated from performing the least manual labor, or rendering any assistance to promote the sanitary condition of the Institution. There are some, however, out of the large number admitted during the year who, though fit subjects for the Alms House, are not entirely disabled, and from these, we obtain, though not without difficulty, a sufficient number to perform the multifarious duties incidental to the department, and render avail-

able their services, not only for work done for the Alms House, but also for other institutions, turned into general store. The amount and value of such labor will be apparent from an examination of the tables.

It may be of some interest to notice the means adopted, to distinguish between those who are in some measure able to perform work, and those wholly incapacitated. On the arrival of all inmates, they are immediately subjected to a bath, and warmly clad, after which they are conveyed to the Warden's office, where they are formally admitted as inmates of the Alms House, and then undergo an examination by the House Physician, who classifies them according to their physical condition as follows:

Class 1. Able-bodied men.

Class 2. Able to perform light labor, and as orderlies of the different wards.

Class 3. Able to sweep the grounds or break stones.

Class 4. Exempt on account of disease or old age.

These numbers are placed on their cards, and designate the inmates in their wards as per classification.

The custom of bathing the inmates monthly has been continued through the year, and contributes much to their sanitary condition.

In the Female Department, the inmates capable of performing work form a small proportion to the num-

ber admitted. From these are selected the nurses, who have charge of the wards, to keep them in order, and also to care for the old and feeble. The remainder, some partially demented and some crippled and weak from disease and natural infirmities, are usefully employed in sewing and knitting.

This Institution, for order, cleanliness, discipline and sanitary condition will, we think, compare favorably with any other similar institutions in this country, and we cordially invite the inspection of all persons interested in the welfare of the poor.

To the Clerk and the Matrons of the several departments, are due my thanks for the cheerful and satisfactory performance of their various duties.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS, *Warden.*

The following is a Statement showing the number of Inmates in the Alms House, December 31st, 1867; the number received during the year 1868; the number discharged and died during that period; and the number remaining in Alms House 31st December, 1868:

Number of Adult Inmates in Alms House 31st December, 1867.....		1,242
Received during the year 1868:		
From other Institutions.....	965	
By Commitments	8	
From Superintendent Out-Door Poor and Commissioners.....	1,920	
		2,893
		4,135

Discharged	3,033	
Died	35	
		3,068
Number of Inmates remaining in the Institution 31st December, 1868		1,067
Males		630
Females		437
		1,067
Natives		91
Foreigners		976
		1,067

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year 1868.

DATE. 1868.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	239	146	50	335	385	172	304	75	401	476	2	1	1	2	3
February	83	79	20	142	162	72	46	20	98	118	6	2	2	5	8
March	102	89	23	159	182	145	112	41	216	257	3	..	..	3	3
April	91	60	20	131	151	169	86	40	215	255	1	1	1	1	2
May	89	93	27	155	182	167	123	50	240	290	1	..	..	1	1
June	116	118	34	200	234	112	126	41	197	238	3	1	1	3	4
July	139	159	44	254	298	118	105	40	183	223	..	2	..	2	2
August	109	148	37	220	257	118	154	47	225	272	2	1	1	2	3
September	98	133	36	195	231	110	155	46	219	265	..	1	..	1	1
October	112	153	35	230	265	86	145	40	191	231	3	..	..	3	3
November	132	130	40	222	262	74	93	20	147	167	2	1	..	3	3
December	158	126	35	249	284	119	122	25	216	241	1	1	..	2	2
	1,468	1,425	401	2,492	2,893	1,462	1,571	485	2,548	3,033	24	11	6	29	35

There were 35 deaths of inmates in the Alms House during the year 1[illegible]: the following were the causes:

	Men.	Women.	Total
Aneurism of Aorta	.	2	
Apoplexy	1	..	
Abscess	1	..	
Anæmia	—	1	
Bright's Disease	1	1	
Bronchitis	..	1	1
Debility	..	1	1
Diarrhœa	2	—	2
Degeneration of Heart	2	..	2
Dropsy	1	..	1
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Exhaustion	1	..	1
Erysipelas	1	..	1
Hydro-Pericarditis	2	—	2
Marasmus Senilis	1	..	1
Phthisis	4	4	8
Pneumonia	3	..	3
Softening of the Brain	1	..	1
Sub-Acute Hepatitis	2	1	3
Total	24	11	35

The accompanying is a classification table of the different ages of the adult inmates when admitted.

	Males.	Females.	Total
Between [illegible] and 20 years	14	65	
Between 20 and 30 years	142	312	[illegible]
Between 30 and 40 years	243	214	[illegible]
Between 40 and 50 years	247	237	[illegible]
Between 50 and 60 years	339	219	[illegible]
Between 60 and 70 years	349	212	[illegible]
Between 70 and 80 years	136	97	[illegible]
Between 80 and 90 years	30	51	[illegible]
Between 90 and 100 years	6	18	[illegible]
	1,466	1,425	2,8[illegible]

Statement of Inmates sent to the Charity Hospital ring the year 1868, their Returns and Deaths:

maining in Hospital Jan. 1, 868, Men	15	Returned, Men	116
maining in Hospital Jan. 1, 868, Women	2	do Women	98
t down during 1868, Men	163	Deaths, Men	47
do do Women.	136	do Women	26
		Remaining in Hospital. Men	15
		do do Women.	14
	316		316

The following is a comparative Statement of the Admissions during the last ten years; after 1866, the children were separated, which reduces the Natives in '67 and '68.

	Natives.	Foreigners.	Total.
were admitted in 1859	718	3,013	3,734
do do 1860	985	3,144	4,129
do do 1861	1,537	3,255	4,792
do do 1862	1,199	1,992	3,181
do do 1863	1,201	1,642	2,843
do do 1864	1,262	1,891	3,153
do do 1865	1,378	2,212	3,590
do do 1866	1,040	2,024	3,864
do do 1867	435	2,324	2,759
do do 1868	401	2,492	2,893

Number of Inmates received from other Institutions 1868:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
m Work House	104	509	613
Charity Hospital	116	198	314
Epileptic Hospital	4	1	5
Paralytic Hospital	4	1	5
Ward's Island	12	10	22
Randall's Island	1	2	3
Lunatic Asylum		3	3
	241	724	965

Nativities of inmates admitted to Alms House during the year 1868 :

	Males.	Females.	Total
Natives	193	255	448
From Ireland	911	1,001	1,912
England	81	85	166
Scotland	54	22	66
Germany	177	46	223
France	24	1	25
Canada	12	9	21
Other Countries	26	6	32
Total	1,468	1,425	2,893

Pay Roll of Officers and Employees at Alms House, Blackwell's Island.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
James Owens	Warden	$1,750 00
Andrew Kinnis	Clerk	1,000 00
do	Board	219 00
Father Duranquet	Chaplain	750 00
Mary J. Mullen	Matron	500 00
Catharine Eustace	Assistant Matron	300 00
Ann Williams	Nurse	96 00
Jules Clement	Cook	180 00
Thomas Goodwin	Foreman	120 00

Table

Showing the Debit and Credit Account of the Alms House, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To Amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1868	$35,686 45
To Goods from Store	73,151 60
To Salaries	4,777 64
Total	$113,615 69

CR.

Amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1869	$35,463 84
Goods turned into Store	9,624 11
Sales of Bones, &c	$345 00
Sales of Hogs	1,448 76
Salary Returned	3 28
Board	6 00
Balance Net Expenses	66,724 70
Total	$113,615 69

Cost of the same.

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
1 9.6	7 14 1	23 0.2	8,697 70
1 4.8	5 31 2.5	18 3.1	6,661 82
1 7.7	6 09 4.6	19 6.6	6,953 99
1 2.4	6 13 0.6	20 4.3	6,541 49
5.4	4 86 0.4	15 6.7	4,422 99
1 2.7	6 26 4.9	20 8.8	5,337 76
1 4.6	5 58 9.7	18 0.2	4,885 00
1 7.3	4 91 2 5	15 8.4	4,504 84
9.1	5 56 1.9	18 5.4	4,911 12
3.7	5 17 5.2	16 7.4	4,590 48
2 3.9	4 32 1.1	14 4	4,044 64
1 6.7	2 92 7.1	15 4	2,973 97
16 7.4	$64 29 1.5	$2 16 9.1	$64,525 80
1 3.9	$5 35 7.6	18 0.7	$5,377 15

Cost of the same.

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
1 9.6	7 14 1	23 0.2	8,697 70
1 4.8	5 31 2.5	18 3.1	6,661 82
1 7.7	6 09 4.6	19 6.6	6,953 99
1 2.4	6 13 0.6	20 4.3	6,541 49
5.4	4 86 0.4	15 6.7	4,422 99
1 2.7	6 26 4.9	20 8.8	5,337 76
1 4.6	5 58 9.7	18 0.2	4,885 00
1 7.3	4 91 2 5	15 8.4	4,504 84
9.1	5 56 1.9	18 5.4	4,911 12
3.7	5 17 5.2	16 7.4	4,590 48
2 3.9	4 32 1.1	14 4	4,044 64
1 6.7	2 92 7.1	15 4	2,973 97
16 7.4	$64 29 1.5	$2 16 9.1	$64,525 80
1 3.9	$5 35 7.6	18 0.7	$5,377 15

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND.

OFFICE ALMS HOUSE,
January 1st, 1859.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ., *President Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The annual report of Asylum for Indigent Blind, for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is herewith respectfully submitted, with the annexed statistics of this department.

The separate accommodation for this class of inmates, rendered helpless by their afflictions, operates very satisfactorily. Under the supervision of competent and careful orderlies and nurses they enjoy all the comfort and happiness that good food, good order and cleanliness can procure them, to alleviate their unfortunate condition.

You will perceive by the tables that fewer deaths,

in proportion to numbers, occur in this department than in the Alms House or Hospital for Incurables.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,

Warden.

Number remaining on hand 31st December 1867		77
Received during the year 1868		55
		132
Discharged	38	
Died	4	
	—	42
Number remaining 31st December 1868		90
Males		47
Females		43
Total		90
Natives		10
Foreigners		80
Total		90

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the year 1868.

DATE. 1868.	ADMISSIONS.					DISCHARGES.					DEATHS.				
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	5	1	1	5	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
February	1	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
March	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	1
April	6	7	2	11	13	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
May	6	1	..	7	7	5	1	1	5	6	..	..	..	..	..
June	4	4	1	7	8	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
July	2	1	..	3	3	4	3	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..
August	4	1	1	4	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
September	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
October	1	1	..	2	2	4	3	1	6	7	..	..	..	1	..
November	3	..	..	3	3	2	2	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	1
December	3	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	19	6	49	55	26	12	5	33	38	1	3	1	3	4

There were deaths of Inmates (Indigent Blind), during the year 1868; the following were the causes :

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Emphysema	1	..	1
Exhaustion	..	1	1
Phthisis	..	2	2
Total	1	3	4

Ages of Indigent Blind when admitted during the year 1868.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years	1	1	2
Between 20 and 30 years	10	8	18
Between 30 and 40 years	5	1	6
Between 40 and 50 years	7	2	9
Between 50 and 60 years	6	3	9
Between 60 and 70 years	2	2	4
Between 70 and 80 years	2	1	3
Between 80 and 90 years	1	1	2
Between 90 and 100 years	1	1	2
Total	35	20	55

Nativities of Indigent Blind, 1868.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Natives	9	2	11
From Ireland	20	7	27
From England	1	2	3
From Scotland	1	1	2
From Germany	2	2	4
From France	1	2	3
From Canada	1	2	3
From Other Countries	..	2	2
Total	35	20	55

Pay Roll of Employees.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual salary.
Thomas Lawrence	Orderly	$168 00
William Thompson	do	168 00
Margaret Kelly	Nurse	120 00
Catharine Maples	do	120 00

Table showing the Debit and Credit Account of the Asylum for Indigent Blind, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To amount of Inventory January 1st, 1868	$2,169 29
Goods from Store	6,184 63
Salaries	551 00
	$8,904 92

CR.

By amount of Inventory January 1st, 1869	$2,964 24
Balance Net Expenses	5,940 68
	$8,904 9

ily Cost of the same.

ily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
0.7	9 56 9.6	30 8.7	746 43
..	7 37 9.1	25 4.4	605 09
0.4	7 83 9.1	25 2.9	603 61
..	6 41 1.1	21 3.7	506 49
.....	6 14 5.2	19 8.2	491 62
.....	6 16 1.6	20 5.9	511 42
0.6	7 47 8	24 1.2	613 23
..	5 52 7.4	17 8.3	503 00
..	5 58 6.3	18 6.2	519 53
.....	7 20 0	23 2.2	640 81
.....	6 48 3.8	21 6.1	570 58
.....	4 29 6.2	22 6.1	382 37
1.7	$80 07 7.4	$2 71 3.9	$6,694 16
0.1	$6 67 3.1	22 6.1	$557 84 8

INEBRIATE ASYLUM,

WARD'S ISLAND.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, *Resident Physician.*
DAVID M. DOREMUS, *Clerk.*
ELLEN DUNDAS, *Matron.*
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, *Engineer.*
ELIJAH S. SIMPSON, *Keeper.*
RICHARD COOTE, *Watchman.*

Chaplains.

REV. M. R. WILLETT,
REV. FATHER PRAKINSKY.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND,
January 1st, 1869.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I have the honor to submit to your Honorable Board the first Annual Report of the Inebriate Asylum.

Upon the receipt of my appointment as Resident Physician, I visited the New York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, and, having acquainted myself thoroughly with the system there employed, assumed charge of this Institution on the twenty-second day of May. My attention was then entirely directed to the supervision of the completion and furnishing of the centre and west wing of the building, which were set apart for the reception of Inebriates, the remainder being retained by the Infants' Hospital for the use of its inmates. It was expected that the building upon Randall's Island, now being erected for the use of the children, would have been furnished before the end of the year, but it is probable that it will not be in fit condition for occupation until the spring. The wards

set apart for the charity patients and those of the middle class, were furnished with beds, bedding, washstands, &c., and the private rooms, halls, parlors, library and reception room, were carpeted and furnished. The unfinished work of the contractors was rapidly pushed forward, such improvements upon the original plan as suggested themselves were carried into effect, and on the 21st day of July, the Asylum was formally opened to the public with appropriate ceremonies.

The accompanying table shows the total number of inmates since that time to have been 339; divided into the following classes:

First. Charity patients, 287.

Second. Patients paying five dollars per week, 27.

Third. Patients paying ten dollars and upwards per week, 25.

Charity Patients—It is intended to receive proper subjects who are unable to pay for their support, upon condition that they perform such labor as may be assigned them, and in this way render the institution self-supporting, even in the performance of the more menial duties. During the year, however. the unfinished condition of the grounds and the requirements of the Infants' Hospital, rendered necessary the presence of a large number of workers, who were transferred from the Work House on Blackwell's Island, as occasion

required, the selection being made, as far as possible, from those who were committed to that institution for intoxication. Of these the females have been employed as scrubbers, chambermaids, seamstresses, scullions, and as nurses for the children in the Infants' Hospital. The males have been engaged in grading, road-making, building sea-wall, &c., under the direction of the Warden of the City Cemetery, and in charge of Mr. Elijah Simpson, while those who were properly skilled as mechanics have worked within doors upon the building. But few of these have experienced the practical results which the Asylum is expected to bring forth, owing, in many cases, to the shortness of the time of commitment, but mainly due to the fact that, belonging to the class of revolvers—men and women who have grown up in vice and poverty, and are continually placed under the care of your Honorable Board, either as objects of charity or correction, the desire to reform, a pre-requisite to its accomplishment, was wanting in them, and beyond the temporary restraint their residence at the Asylum was of little benefit. But, when the present exigencies shall have disappeared, and judicious selections are made of those who give some promise of reformation, there is every reason to hope that the charity patients will receive the same advantages as accrue to those in higher stations in life.

With the paying patients of both classes, the results have been much more satisfactory. With very few exceptions these inmates have voluntarily sought the refuge here afforded them, cognizant of the necessity for an altered life. and eager to avail themselves of the advantages which have been provided for their assistance. The brief existence of the Asylum and the limited number of patients prevent me from offering any statistics of value as to the permanency of the effects of treatment, but records of each case will be kept, and a faithful summary presented for the benefit of the profession and the public at large, in the next annual report. These patients are exempted from labor of every description, and receive indiscriminately the same privileges, excepting that the third class are provided with handsomely furnished rooms and a superior table, while the second class sleep in dormitories, and receive plainer fare.

The medical treatment, in the strict acceptation of the term, has been mainly confined to relieving the attack of acute alcoholism with which most patients present themselves upon admission, and subsequently to repairing, as far as possible the ravages which dissipation has wrought upon the system. But there is no drug which acts specifically in drunkenness, notwithstanding the popular opinion to the contrary ; for as the disease has

its origin in the moral nature of the patient, so the treatment which is destined to remove it must be directed through the same channel. And it is with this idea that inebriate asylums are founded; to provide a place where men who conscientiously seek to reform their misspent lives, may cut themselves off completely from social allurements and the cares of life, and devote themselves unhampered to the work. Precept and example are valuable assistants, it is true, but in the will and disposition of each lies the real curative power which is to raise him from his helpless slavery to the freedom of true manhood.

Amusement is amply provided for those who enter your Asylum, by the carefully selected library of 384 volumes, the billiard room and the variety of games which your liberality has supplied. And in furtherance of this object, the patients have formed an association for the purpose of giving concerts and theatrical representations, from time to time, which has been furnished with a good collection of musical instruments and stage properties. On Thanksgiving night and Christmas eve their entertainments were well attended by the inmates of the Asylum and Infants' Hospital, and by many visitors from the State Emigrant Refuge and Hospital. It is the intention of this organization, as our numbers increased, to procure the services of

amateurs and professionals for the amusement of the patients. But, as I stated in my report upon my visit to Binghamton, systematic occupation is as essential to the permanent success of the Institution as these amusements which have been so amply supplied by your Honorable Board. A man in physical health, who has been engaged in active employment before his admission to an asylum, grows weary of a life of idleness, and either returns to his business and its cares before he is secure in his position against temptation, or, should he be prevented from so doing, the restraint chafes and irritates his disposition until an obstinate spirit is aroused and he seeks an opportunity to revenge himself upon his friends and drown his own unhappiness by recourse to the origin of his misfortunes. If in these the want of something to do is a bar to reformation, still greater is it so to those who are accustomed to live in dependence upon the charity of others, to whom the idea of self-support has never suggested itself; and it is no uncommon thing to find patients in institutions of this kind, who have permitted themselves to be supported by their relatives for years without the least appreciation of the unmanliness and dishonor of their conduct. It cannot reasonably be expected that permanent benefit will result to such persons from any system which does

not inculcate habits of regularity and a desire for employment, at the same time that it removes the obstacle which in the past has prevented their establishment. I therefore earnestly recommend that a mechanical workshop be fitted up, where those who desire it may find occupation, and it is my belief that the results of such an establisnment will soon justify the introduction of daily duties in mechanical or intellectual labor, as each case may require, as a part of the regimen of the institution. By thus supplying material to occupy both head and hand, the gloomy brooding upon past follies, and remorseful reflection upon the misery which they have entailed upon the patient and his family would be less frequent, and the danger of relapses would diminish to a corresponding extent, for, in moments of depression, the most conscientious patient, urged on by the despair which a life of inactivity nourishes will, if the opportunity offer, seek a temporary relief in the oblivion which alcohol will bestow.

The isolated position of the Asylum, aided by the very efficient measures which your Honorable Board have taken to prevent any surreptitious introduction of intoxicating liquors, form an efficient barrier to such violations of regimen; but with the increase in the number of our inmates, it is probable that designing persons living in the vicinity will seek to turn their misfortune

into a source of profit, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, as an additional security, that the Legislature be requested to take such action that offenders in this respect may be liable to arrest and punishment.

The success of the Asylum as a reformatory institution rests, in a great measure, in the hands of its Chaplains, Rev. Marinus Willett and Rev. Father Prackinsky. Appreciating this fact, they devote themselves to the work with a zeal which cannot fail to be repaid by gratifying results, and my thanks are due to these gentlemen for the assistance which their labors have afforded me.

To Mr. Lawrence Dunphy, the Warden of the City Cemetery, under whose charge the ground improvements have been conducted, I desire to express my thanks for the uniform courtesy and obliging attention which he has exhibited on all occasions when our respective duties have brought us in contact.

Mr. David M. Doremus, Acting Clerk; Mr. W. H. Morris, Engineer; Mr. Elijah Simpson, Keeper, and Mrs. Ellen Dundas, Acting Matron, have promptly and efficiently aided me in every endeavor to promote the interests of the Department, and satisfactorily to conduct the civil duties of the institution.

My warmest acknowledgements are due to your Honorable Board for the courtesy which has uniformly been

manifested towards me, and for the prompt action with which every improvement which the welfare and comfort of the patients demand has been effected.

Very respectfully submitted,

WM. R. FISHER, M. D.,

Resident Physician.

General Statement for year ending December 31st, 1868.

	PAY.							FREE.						
	1st Class.			2d Class.			Total Pay.	Intoxication.			Help.			Total Free.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Remaining in Asylum July 21, '68,	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	14	16	13	32	45	61
Admitted from July 21 to December 31, 1868	21	4	25	6	6	27	52	167	120	287	171	144	315	602
Total	22	4	26	22	6	28	54	169	134	303	184	176	360	663
Discharged	9	4	13	5	2	7	20	159	124	283	98	137	235	518
Eloped	2	..	2	1	..	1	3	...	...	...	18	11	29	29
Total	11	4	15	6	2	8	23	159	124	283	116	148	264	547
Remaining	11	..	11	16	4	20	31	10	10	20	68	28	96	116

List of Officers and Employees, with their Annual Salaries.

NAME.	Rank.	Salary.
Wm. R. Fisher	Resident Physician	$2,000 00
Wm. H. Morris	Engineer	1,000 00
E. J. Simpson	Keeper	1,000 00
Richard Coote	Watchman	624 00
James Usher	Cook	600 00
Michael Kelly	Attendant	168 00
Anthony Perrin	Fireman	120 00
Annie Ferguson	Housekeeper	168 00
Alice Thomas	Attendant	120 00

Admissions, Discharges and Elopements for 1868.

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.										ELOPEMENTS.						
	PAY.			FREE. Intoxication.			FREE. Help.				PAY.			FREE. Intoxication.			FREE. Help.				PAY.			FREE. Help.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate.	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Aggregate.
July	2	2	4	6	14	20	12	33	45	65	..	..	..	2	14	16	..	8	8	24	..	..	..			..	..
August	9	2	11	3	27	30	10	42	61	91	..	..	..	7	35	42	20	35	55	97	..	..	..			3	3
September	4	1	5	14	22	36	20	52	72	107	4	1	5	8	13	21	20	39	59	85	..	..	..	5	12	12	12
October	3	2	5	16	21	37	13	24	37	74	4	2	6	22	25	47	6	35	41	88	..	..	..	1	3	4	4
November	10	3	13	57	29	86	31	31	62	148	2	1	3	41	10	51	7	21	28	79	1	..	1	7		7	7
December	16	..	16	75	11	86	82	9	91	177	4	2	6	80	26	106	33	11	44	150	2	..	2	3		3	3
	44	10	54	171	124	295	177	191	368	663	14	6	20	160	123	283	86	149	235	518	3	..	3	18	11	29	29

STATEMENT

Showing the Daily Cost of each Inmate for Provisions, Clothing, Salaries, Fuel and Miscellaneous Articles.

CLOTHING.

	FREE.			
	Average.	Cost.	Monthly.	Daily.
July	65	$340 20	$5 23 3.8	16 8.8
August	62	252 90	4 07 9.0	13 1.6
September	66	55 00	83 3.3	2 7.7
October	69	53 10	76 2.3	2 4.6
November	78	194 03	2 48 7.5	8 2.9
December	105	217 16	2 06 8.2	7 9.6
Total	445	$1,112 39	$15 46 4.1	51 5.2
Average	74	$185 39	$2 57 7.3	8 5.9

Provisions.

MONTHS.	FIRST CLASS.				SECOND CLASS.				FREE.			
	Ave. No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	Ave. No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.	Ave. No.	Total cost.	Monthly cost.	Daily cost.
July	1	$28 10	$0 28 1.0	00 6.4	1	$12 15	$0 12 1.5	39 1.9	65	$328 15	$5 04 8.5	16 2.9
August	8	187 86	23 48 2.5	75 7.5	9	67 19	7 46 5.5	24 0.8	62	262 12	4 22 7.7	13 6.3
September	23	534 04	23 21 9.1	77 3.9	14	190 13	13 58 0.7	45 2.7	66	328 09	4 97 1.0	16 5.7
October	23	410 14	19 13 6.5	61 7.3	12	165 71	13 80 9.2	44 5.5	69	317 13	4 59 6.1	14 8.2
November	24	421 15	17 54 7.9	58 4.9	18	142 91	7 93 9.4	26 4.6	78	305 21	3 91 2.9	13 0.4
December	28	518 04	18 52 2.9	71 2.4	22	160 75	7 30 6.8	28 1.0	105	380 33	3 62 2 2	13 9.3
Total	107	$2,120 93	$13 00 8.9	$4 35 2.4	76	$739 84	$62 25 1.6	$2 07 6.5	445	$1,921 03	$26 37 8.4	58 2.9
Average	18	$354 99	$21 66 8.1	72 5.4	13	$123 14	$10 37 5.3	34 6.1	74	$320 17	$4 39 6.4	14 7.1

Salaries, Fuel and Miscellaneous Articles.

		SALARIES.			FUEL.			MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.		
	Average.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.	To l.	Monthly.	Daily.	Total.	Monthly.	Daily.
July	67	$455 58	$6 79 9.7	21 9.3				$116 25	$1 73 5.1	5 5.9
August	79	588 20	7 44 5.6	24 0.				37 00	46 8.3	1 5.1
September	103	462 21	4 48 7.5	1 9.6				445 19	4 32 2.2	14 4.1
October	104	492 74	4 73 7.8	15 2.8	$678 16	$6 52 0.8	21 0.4	9 00	8 6.5	2.8
November	120	495 40	4 12 8.3	13 7.6				10 2.	8 5.4	2.8
December	155	492 20	3 17 5.5	12 2.1	678 16	4 3[illegible] 5.2	14 1.1	87 99	56 7.9	2 1.8
Total	628	$2,986 33	$30 77 4.4	$1 02 1.5	$1,356 32	$10 89 6.0	35 1.5	$705 68	$7 26 5.4	24 2.5
Average	105	$497 72	$5 12 9.1	17 0.2	$226 05	$1 81 6.0	5 8.6	$117 61	$1 20 0.9	4 0.4

BALANCE SHEET *Inebriate Asylum, Dec. 31st*, 1868.

To amount	Storekeeper's Distributions	$38,695 51
	Salaries Paid	3,590 97
	Board Inmates Paid	4,695 86
		$46,982 34
By amount	Inventory Dec. 31st, 1868	$27,817 81
	Bills against Store Department	476 07
	Balance Net Expenses	18,688 46
		$46,982 34

GENERAL DRUG DEPARTMENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1st*, 1869.

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—As is customary at this period of the year, I forward to you the reports of the several departments under my charge, viz:

1st. The schedule of the medicines and miscellaneous articles, liquors, wines and ales bought for, and disbursed from, the General Drug Department, together with the stock of each remaining on hand. In the Laboratory established at the commencement of the year, in connection with this department, there have been made chemicals amounting to $2,215.44, at the market value, the cost of the materials and labor for which was $952.43, showing a saving of $1,263.51.

2d. The expenses for medicines and liquors, in Bellevue Hospital, with the amount of stock remaining on hand in that institution, which in May last was separated from the General department.

3d. In my report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor, will be found the number of patients treated, the number of prescrip-

tions dispensed, the cost of medicines supplied, and the amount of stock remaining on hand.

4th. The Dr. and Cr. account of the Printing office, which will show a saving to the departments of about $2,000, as I have charged the Institutions less than one-half the amount they would have had to pay to outside establishments.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, *Apothecary.*

Schedule of the General Drug Department for 1868.

Expended for Drugs and Medicines	$25,468 04	
Expended for Miscellaneous Articles	11,056 86	
		$35,542 90
Stock on hand December, 31st, 1867		19,170 32
		$54,712 22
Of which has been distributed to Bellevue Hosp.	$12,378 57	
Charity Hospital, B. I	14,858 69	
Lunatic Asylum, B. I	1,285 32	
Nursery Hospital, R. I	1,630 29	
Bureau Medical and Surgical Relief	3,964 51	
Infants' Hospital, W. I	1,335 64	
Bellevue Hospital (store department)	608 36	
City Prisons	240 51	
Superintendent O. D. Poor	312 18	
Photographic Department	106 35	
Sundry Institutions	24 73	
Steamboat Bellevue	35 00	
		36,781 15
Stock on hand December, 1868		$17,931 07

Articles Manufactured in the Drug Department during the year.

1066 gallons		Tinctures.	834 lbs.	Ointments.
620	do	Syrups.	2500	Pills.
250	do	Mixtures.	360 gallons	Waters and Infusions.
			460 lbs.	Fluid Extracts.

Schedule of Liquors, Wines and Ales, bought for and distributed from the General Drug Department during 1868.

Whiskey, Rubigo, 461 gallons		$1,509 37
Whiskey, Bourbon, 534 gallons		1,325 38
Brandy, 194¼ gallons		1,581 00
Port Wine, 2,285 gallons		3,359 60
Sherry Wine, 86¼ gallons		297 75
Ale, 343 bbls		2,744 00
Malt Wine, 9½ bbls		40 50
Cartages and Demijohns		23 90
		$10,881 50
Stock on hand December, 1867		599 25
		$11,480 75
Of which there has been distributed to—		
Bellevue Hospital	$7,962 60	
Charity Hospital, B. I	1,009 40	
Nursery Hospital, R. I	312 55	
Lunatic Asylum, B. I	996 62	
Infants' Hospital, W. I	61 21	
Incurable Hospital, B. I	582 50	
City Prisons	5 50	
City Cemetery, W. I	11 00	
Dr. O'Dwyer, Examining Physician	1 37	
General Drug Department for Medication	190 75	
		$11,133 59
Stock on hand December, 1868		347 16
		$11,480 75

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR OUT-DOOR POOR.

January 1st, 1869.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—At the termination of the second year of the Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief, I have the pleasure to congratulate you on the perfect success this Institution has obtained during this time. Under your fostering care it has grown up to be a recognized and established institution, enjoying a high reputation throughout the city, for its charitable purposes. From a few patients who were treated here at the beginning, it has extended its benefits to over 25,000 this last year, an increase of over 15,000 over the first year.

During this last year your promptness in responding where there is a question of enlarging the benefits to the poor and sick, has supplied this institution with an increased stock of instruments. A dark closet has been fitted up and a very fine laryngoscope and opthalmoscope has been added to the already good collection of instruments.

Several changes in the staff of Attending Physicians

have taken place during this year. Dr. Mosely resigned his position at this institution to Dr. Mola, and Dr. Lee, appointed Visiting Surgeon to Charity Hospital, could not do justice to both institutions and resigned in favor of Dr. Keyes. Drs. Southack, Corey and Humphreys are on leave of absence for some time, and their places ably filled by other gentlemen.

The thanks of the Medical Board are due to you, gentlemen, for your ever ready willingness to procure for the suffering, the comforts and benefits they so much need; to the staff of Attending Physicians, for their faithful attendance, at the Bureau, to their different classes; and to the Warden and Apothecary, for the never tiring performance of their various duties.

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,

President Bureau of Medical and

Surgical Relief Out-Door Poor.

NEW YORK, *January* 1*st*, 1869.

REPORT OF THE APOTHECARY.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL RELIEF FOR OUT-DOOR POOR,
January 1st, 1869.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *Pres. Board of Commissioners:*

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following yearly report on numbers of patients, prescriptions, &c., of this Bureau:

DEPART'T OF DISEASES, 1868.	Women.	Children.	Eye and Ear.	Chest.	Digestive Organs.	Nerves.	Skin.	Ma Genit	Orthop. Surgery.	General Surgery.	Total number of patients regist'd.	Total number of patients as applying daily.	No. of prescriptions issued.
January.....	49	57	21	127	67	11	21	19	1	74	447	1,229	1,828
February....	48	42	18	130	102	12	40	16	3	40	451	1,502	2,170
March.....	51	57	28	209	98	17	45	22	2	72	601	1,628	2,344
April.....	60	70	14	230	112	20	48	12	5	90	661	1,851	2,621
May	66	62	20	234	159	21	46	11	7	91	717	1,959	2,677
June.....	58	99	22	221	210	14	35	12	7	95	773	2,131	2,962
July	56	102	24	241	221	21	34	34	7	159	899	2,298	3,511
August.....	45	171	22	245	223	8	30	21	12	155	932	2,561	3,631
September...	30	189	25	262	251	14	38	22	11	158	1,000	2,569	3,512
October	41	160	17	243	297	6	42	25	3	204	1,038	2,638	3,751
November ...	47	167	19	245	289	11	49	28	..	199	1,054	2,591	3,712
December ...	45	161	22	259	293	4	42	26	4	221	1,077	2,616	3,749
Total.....	596	1,337	252	2,646	2,322	159	470	248	62	1,560	9,650	25,573	36,468

Nativity of Patients Treated.

ited States	3,528
land	5,854
many	121
gland	112
nce	14
tland	18
ly	3
Total	9,650

Expenses during the year for Medicines	$3,965 51
ck on hand December 31	837 70
Net Expenses for Medicines	$3,127 81

gical Instruments and Miscellaneous Articles remaining on and	$353 12

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, *Apothecary.*

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

OFFICERS — JANUARY 1ST.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *Warden.*
JOHN FREY, *Apothecary.*
JAMES J. CARROLL, *Clerk.*
JOHN CONWAY, *Engineer.*
EMMA RIDDLE, *Matron.*

MEDICAL BOARD.

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

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HOUSE SURGEONS.

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R. C. VAN WYCK, M. D.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS.

F. H. BOSWORTH, M. D. ALEX. TUNSTALL, JR., M. D.
H. E. OWEN, M. D.

HOUSE PHYSICIANS.

W. H. B. PRATT, M. D. R. S. TRACY, M. D.
W. J. CHANDLER, M. D.

SENIOR ASSISTANTS.

B. C. RIGGS, M. D. R. C. M. PAGE, M. D.
E. B. BRONSON, M. D.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, BELLEVUE HOSPITAL,
January 1st, 1869.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith most respectfully submit to your Honorable Board, the Annual Report of this Institution for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1868, was..		691
The number of admissions during the year was		5,800
The number of births during the year was		594
The total number of patients treated during the year was		7,085
The number of patients discharged, cured or relieved, during the year was	5,597	
The number of deaths during the year was.....	795	
		6,392
Total number of patients remaining in Hospital under treatment December 31st, 1868		693

In the above number of deaths, I include 226 resulting from sunstroke and injuries accidentally received, all of which were Coroners' cases; the total number of patients suffering from injuries and sunstroke, received into this Hospital for the past year was 1,981.

The following statement exhibits the number of cases treated, and the analysis shows the deaths which have occurred in this Institution during the year:

Statement of Cases treated during the Year.

Police and accident cases treated	1,981
Obstetrical cases treated	649
Infants born and treated	594
Sunstroke cases treated	127
Cholera cases treated	2
All other cases treated	3,041
Total number of cases treated during the year	6,394

Analysis of Deaths for the Year.

Deaths from	Injuries and Accidents (all Coroners' cases.)	194
do	Sunstroke	20
do	Cholera	2
do	Child Birth and Puerperal Fever	24
do	of Infants born during during the year	73
do	Bright's Disease	93
do	Phthisis and Pneumonia	209
do	all other causes	180
Total number of deaths during the year		795

The preceeding analysis shows that a large proportion of the deaths which have occurred during the year were from phthisis and other incurable diseases.

The number of births during the year, it will be seen, is 594, an increase of 33 as compared with Report of 1867.

With this report will be found tables marked A, B and C. Table A shows the number of monthly admissions, births, discharges and deaths during the year. B shows the nativities of those admitted for the same period, and C the number of police, sunstroke, and accident cases, with the number of those which were fatal, and on which the Coroners have held inquests.

I annex a statement showing separately the average cost of each inmate for the year 1868, per month and per day, for provisions, clothing and bedding, salaries, liquors and drugs, fuel and miscellaneous articles, also one showing the amount expended for the materials used for repairs and improvements, surgical instruments, &c., &c., &c., for the year.

As in my previous report, I append a list in which will be found the names of the officers and employees of this Institution, with their rank and annual salary.

In Schedule A will be found the amount credited to this Institution for the year 1868.

Schedule B shows that a large number of new articles have been made by our female patients, during the year, for their own wear and use in the wards; together with the repairs done to the clothing and bedding in this Institution, they have also performed some work for the Store Department, B. I.

Many improvements have been made during the past year in alterations and general repairs, and among the most important of them I am happy to record:

1st. The alterations in story over Cook House for a chemical laboratory and photographic gallery.

2d. The enlargement of the Apothecary Shop for a general store room for the Drug Department.

3d. The moving of the Hospital Library and surgical

instruments from the fourth or top story of the building to the Medical Board Room.

4th. The erection of a large glass case in the Hospital Museum in which to hold specimens.

5th. The replacing of the old pan water-closet with the trough apparatus.

6th. Substituting the spring bed and mattress for the old fashioned bed tick.

7th. Building an addition to Gate House.

8th. The erection of an iron railing and a new brick wall in front of Morgue and Dead House, in place of the old dilapidated wall.

9th. Fitting up room in Morgue building for the better accommodation of the Coroners in which to hold their inquests.

The different items of new work done around this Institution by our carpenters, during the past year, will be found in the following statement, as also the work done by them for other Institutions in your Department:

Boiler House—2 large Doors.

Laundry—40 feet Wainscoting, 4 feet high.

Straw House—Relaid Beams and Flooring, 16 feet long by 10 feet wide.

Gate House—Built an addition to same, 17 feet long by 12 feet wide, 2 Stories high, with 6 Windows and Sashes, 3 Doors, and 112 feet Shelving. Plank Walk from Gate House to Morgue, 150 feet long by 4 feet wide.

Hospital Museum—1 large Glass Case, 19 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 9 feet high, with 3 rows Shelving.

Water Closets—Made Covers, Sides and Steps for new Troughs, twenty in number.

Chemical Laboratory—204 feet Shelving; 2 Tables, each 20 feet long by 4 feet wide, with 8 Drawers on each side; 1 Case containing 6 Drawers; three Stands for Jars, &c.

Apothecary Department—1 large Closet in Decoction Shop; 1 large Sink for washing bottles; put up a Partition in ward adjoining Apothecary Shop, 34 feet long by 15 feet wide, with 645 feet of Shelving; 2 Glass Doors for cellar under shop; 2 heavy Doors for cellar.

Photographic Gallery—Put a Skylight in roof over Cook House, 12 by 14 feet; put up a Partition in same room for Photographer, 12 feet long, 6 feet wide, 9 feet high; 1 Table 2 feet by 3, and one 2 feet wide by 8 feet long, with drawers.

Clerk's Office—1 Desk with 4 Drawers; Railing 15 feet long by 3 feet high.

House Physicians and Surgeons—12 Boxes—one for each.

Fracture Beds—of which 25 were made.

Fracture Boxes—of which 33 were made.

Splints—of which 133 were made.

Cribs—of which 19 were made.

Bed Chairs—of which 3 were made.

Double-inclined Planes—of which 6 were made.

Crutches—200 pairs were made.

Female Cells—New floor at entrance, and beams relaid where they had rotted away.

Curator's Room, Dead House—56 feet Shelving.

Coffins—of which 1,329 (large and small) were made, a sufficient number to supply the demands of this Institution, Out-Door Poor Department and Colored Home.

Coroners' Room—14 feet Railing, 3 feet high, with 2 Gates, 1 Platform 10 feet long, 5 feet wide; Wainscoted, 24 feet long by 3 feet high.

Printing Office—112 feet of Shelving; Wainscoting around sink, 6 feet long by 2 feet high.

Opthalmoscopic Room, Out-Door Department—1 Medicine Table with Drawers, &c.; put up a Partition, 12 feet long by 9 feet high.

Out-Door Poor Stable—Erected for the Horses belonging to the Sick and Dead Wagons, 6 Stalls with Mangers, &c., &c.

Houses on Dock—1 Sign 6 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches wide, painted and lettered; 2 new Gutters.

Charity Hospital, B. I.—1 large Book Case.

Randall's Island—1 large Book Case for Idiot House; 6 Boxes each 13¼ by 17½ 2 inches deep, with 40 compartments in each, for Idiot School; 6 Black Boards, 14 by 6 inches; 6 Black Boards, 14 by 6 inches, with holes.

Infants' Nursery, W. I.—Repaired 10 Baby Wagons.

In addition to the above work, our carpenters have

also performed all the repairing, &c., whenever needed around the Institution.

All the above carpenter work has been painted by our inmates, as also the coffins, 241 iron bedsteads, cold water tanks in the garrets, and a large number of the steam and water pipes around the building.

The masons have been engaged in repairing the side-walls and ceilings where necessary, and have white-washed all the ceilings of the Halls, Wards and Water-closets three times during the year, in order to keep the Hospital in a good sanitary condition. The entire curb and gutters have been taken up around the building and relaid, and the flagging in a great many places where it was out of order.

The chimneys on the Wash House and Cook House have all been repaired and cemented, they having been in a very bad condition.

The roof of the Wash House having been entirely worn out, and in a leaky condition, it was found necessary to have the tin renewed and painted, which was effectively done.

The Engineer has been kept busy in his department during the year. All the boilers have been thoroughly overhauled and put in good order. Repairs have been done to the steam pipes and coils, and to the water and gas pipes where needed. The hot and cold water tanks

in the building have been thoroughly scraped and cleaned on the inside. Alterations have been made in the steam pipes in the Out-Door Poor Department, so that portion of the building can be heated independently of the College.

One of the chief sources of expense in our Wards was the immense waste of straw, owing to the large amount required to make the beds comfortable, and the soiling of a large number of them by the discharges of blood, matter, &c., from the patients. This soiling of beds is an every day occurence, and frequently beds that are placed under patients are there but a very short time before they have again to be removed. By directions of your Board a spring bed was put on trial in one of the Wards with a thin straw mattrass placed on it, and it answered the purpose admirably. After observing the working of the spring for a sufficient length of time to prove its great superiority over the old fashioned bed tick, the Committee of Inspection recommended they should be placed throughout the Hospital. This is now being done as the old beds become worn out and soiled. The weight of straw in the old ticks averaged 105 lbs. each, while the new mattresses weigh but 10 lbs., thus showing a clear saving of nine-tenths of straw; they are also far more comfortable and healthy for the patients.

Owing to the new regulations, regarding the admission of articles of extra diet brought to the patients by their friends, and in order to prevent liquor being smuggled into the Institution, it was found that the office at the Gate House was not of sufficient size to allow the rules to be carried out in a proper manner, consequently an addition was built, 12 by 17 feet, which now gives ample room for the storing of articles until an order is received for them, and also for the more thorough searching of visitors.

The Medical Committee of Inspection felt it necessary to report to your Honorable Board that the style of Water-closet used in the Hospital was imperfect, and in fact detrimental to the health of the patients, in consequence of the disagreeable odor arising from them, they being constantly out of order, owing to their delicate construction and the rough manner in which they were used by the patients, and recommended they be replaced with the trough apparatus. On the recommendation of the Committee the troughs were substituted, and the result has been most satisfactory, as they are scarcely ever deranged, and are easily kept in good order.

The resolution adopted by your Honorable Board in January last, at the suggestion of the Committee of Inspection, allowing an increase of one dollar per month

to the wages of the Orderlies and Nurses whose Wards ranked " extra" for four successive inspections, and two dollars per month if they retained that rank for six months, has been the means of creating a spirit of rivalry among them, and of stimulating them to renewed exertions. At the commencement of these inspections, the average number of Wards that ranked extra was three, while at present they average fourteen, the other Wards (with very few exceptions) coming in under the head of first-class during the year; seven of the Orderlies and Nurses whose Wards ranked low in the scale of merit were discharged, and more efficient ones appointed in their stead. In order to give more ample facilities for the preparing and storing of the medical supplies for the different Institutions under your control, your Board resolved to separate the General Drug Department, and the Apothecary Shop, attached to this Hospital, by extending the Store Room, thereby allowing a sufficient amount of room in the decoction shop for the preparation of the different extracts needed.

In the report sent by Mr. Frey, Apothecary, will be found the amounts for liquors and medicines purchased for the General Drug Department for the past year, with the amount distributed and charged to this, as well as to the other Institutions. He also sends inventories

of the amount and value of stock on hand in this Hospital and General Store Room.

The popularity of the Hospitals in this Department as a field for clinical instruction, has attained an importance second to that of no similar Hospitals in this or other countries; the number of medical students attending the instructions given by the different Professors of the Institution, shows an increase over that of the preceeding year. In Schedule E will be found the names of the Colleges from which Students have registered their names, together with the number from each College.

The patients have been the recipients of three presents during the year. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Attending Physician, presented them with two stereoscopes and one hundred beautiful stereoscopic views; Mr. John S. Pierson of No. 125 West 41st street, also gave them a stereoscope and views, and Mrs. Doctor Orton of No. 238 Fourth Avenue, gave them a donation of some handsome magazines, for which charitable acts the donors will please receive their sincere thanks.

During the year the weekly inspections of the Hospital by the Committee of Inspection have been regularly made, and the regulations adopted by your Board have been rigidly enforced.

To the Reverend Fathers McGlynn, Early, and Mc-

Sweeney, of the Catholic Church, also the Reverend Mr. Van Rosbroeck of the Episcopal Church, Mr. Bowen of the Methodist Church, the Sisters of Mercy and others, our thanks are due for the special care paid to the spiritual requirements of the patients in this Institution for the year just closed.

I take great pleasure in being able to state that the House Staff of Physicians and Surgeons have been faithful and conscientious in the discharge of their several duties, and for their kindness to the patients placed under their care I desire to return my sincere thanks.

I am indebted to Mr. Frey, Apothecary, Mr. Carroll, Clerk, Mr. Conway, Engineer, and Mrs. Riddle, Matron, for the assistance they have rendered me, and for the cheerful manner in which they have responded to the calls made upon them in their different stations.

Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for the Out-Door Poor.

In my annual report of 1867 will be found the rules and regulations governing this Bureau. The number of patients applying for advice and treatment has largely increased since the preceding year, as will be seen by the report of Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Consulting Board. The attending staff of Physicians and Surgeons have been regular in their visits, at the

days and hours set apart for their specialities. The number of patients treated in this Department in 1867 was 10,112, while in the past year the number reached 25,557, thus showing an increase in one year of 15,445.

The Morgue.

The great value of the Morgue can be easily seen by referring to the appended table marked "D," which shows the number of bodies that have been received there during the past year, together with the number of those that have been identified and taken charge of by the friends of the deceased, and its usefulness (especially during the very hot months of July and August) is further proven by the number visiting it in search of missing friends, it being the first place at which they inquire; and I would further state, that the same precaution is now taken in relation to all bodies interred, unrecognized, as has been the custom since the opening of this Institution.

One great feature has been added to the Morgue during the past year, viz: that of photographing all unknown bodies (except where they are too much decomposed) brought there for identification. At present, the moment a body is received, a photograph is taken of it and placed in a case, which is suspended on the wall in the Exhibition Room, and is there kept for the space of one year, unless it has been recognized by

some relative or friends. The photograph bears the same number as the Morgue Book, consequently it is impossible for a mistake to occur.

In conclusion, I beg leave to present my thanks to your Board for the many favors shown to myself, the prompt manner in which the wants of the patients have been attended to, and for your daily advice in matters relating to the welfare of the Institution, all of which have made my duties pleasant and agreeable.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN,

Warden.

Names and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Thomas S. Brennan	Warden	$1,750 00
James I. Carroll	Clerk	1,219 00
John Conway	Engineer	1,100 00
Emma Riddle	Matron	500 00
Dr. W. H. B. Pratt	House Physician	416 00
Dr. W. I. Chandler	do	416 00
Dr. R. S. Tracy	do	416 00
Dr. B. C. Riggs	Assistant Physician	416 00
Dr. Alex. Tunstall	do	416 00
Dr. R. C. W. Page	do	416 00
Dr. C. D. T. Gibson	House Surgeon	416 00
Dr. R. C. Van Wyck	do	416 00
Dr. T. M. B. Cross	do	416 00
Dr. H. E. Owen	Assistant Surgeon	416 00
Dr. E. B. Bronson	do	416 00
Dr. F. H. Bosworth	do	416 00
A. N. White	Register Clerk	120 00
Charles Reynolds	2d Ass't Apothecary	300 00
C. W. Close	3d do	200 00
John O'Brien	Keep r Dead House	350 00
David O'Brien	Ass't do	150 00
Daniel O'Brien	Night Watchman	144 00
Patrick O'Brien	do	144 00
Rose Hawkins	Night Nurse	120 00
Mary Spangenburg	do	120 00
Annie McFadden	do	120 00
Mary Vickery	do	120 00
Henry Milliner	Orderly	168 00
James Wilson	do	168 00
William McFadden	do	168 00
James Hennessey	do	168 00
Charles B. Herman	do	168 00
Peter Scanlan	do	168 00
Charles Cook	do	168 00
John Melsom	do	168 00
E. Sydney Plunkett	do	168 00
Thomas McCabe	do	168 00
Patrick Ryan	do	168 00
James Nelson	do	168 00

NAME.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Margaret McArdle	Nurse	$120 00
Catharine Minor	do	120 00
Margaret McKenna	do	120 00
Mary Smith	do	120 00
Mary I. Macdonough	do	120 00
Ellen Hogan	do	120 00
Margaret Herman	do	120 00
Mary Thompson	do	120 00
Maria Keecheyer	do	120 00
Bridget Conway	do	120 00
Mary Nihill	do	120 00
Margaret Sheridan	do	120 00
Catharine Tierney	do	120 00
Mary Walker	do	120 00
Mary Haley	do	120 00
Susan McGinn	do	120 00
Eliza Dunnigan	do	144 00
Lizzie Johnson	do	60 00
Thomas Meagher	Cook	240 00
Mary Heeney	Waitress	96 00
Thomas McElroy	Bottle Washer	120 00
Daniel Maguire	Cartman	240 00
John Harris	Wash House	60 00
John Whitman	Printer	120 00

Printing Office.—For board for John Whitman, Printer.....			$180 00
do	For board for 1 Man and 2 Boys Assistants.....		310 00
do	For Salary for John Whitman, Printer		120 00
do	For 1 Suit of Clothes for John Whitman		9 82
do	For 2 Suits Clothes for 2 Boys, Shoes, &c.....		19 04
O. D. Poor Bureau.—For 1 Suit of Clothes for Boy, Shoes, &c..			9 52
Steamers Bellevue and Hope.—For Board for Captain and Officers of Steamers Bellevue and Hope			125 00
do	do	For Board for 4 Men employed on Steamer Hope	480 00
do	do	For Board for 3 Women employed on Steamer Bellevue.....	216 00
Cash received from Patients for Board, &c., &c.			5,503 92
Cash received for sales of Rags, Old Iron, &c.....			288 34
Total			$11,259 78

SCHEDULE "B."

The following articles have been made up by the Female Patients in this Institution during the year 1868.

224	Pillow Cases.
462	Sheets.
122	White Spreads.
100	Bed Ticks.
50	Shirts.
72	Towels.
200	Mattresses, new.
330	Mattresses made from old Ticks.
3	Operating Gowns.
10	Suits of Boys Clothes.
85	do do for R. I.
70	Pairs Men's Pants for R. I.
20	Boys' Shirts.
250	Women's Bandages.
21	Hair Mattresses renovated.
540	Shrouds.
Total 2,569	

SCHEDULE "C,"

Exhibiting the Number of Medical Students, attending Clinical Instructions at Bellevue Hospital, 1868–9.

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	No. of Students.
Bellevue Hospital Medical College	364
College of Physicians and Surgeons	188
University Medical College	59
Homœopathic Medical College	26
New York Medical College for Women	15
Eclectic Medical College	12
Total number of Students registered	664

TABLE "A."

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1868.

1868.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS.									DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.						
	ADMISSIONS.				BIRTHS.		Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Natives.	Foreigners.
	Men.	Wom.	B.	G.	B.	G.																	
January.....	294	188	1	2	21	25	534	175	359	243	186	31	29	489	173	316	31	19	7	4	61	21	40
February ..	226	250	3	3	18	27	527	171	356	180	149	15	18	362	126	236	33	16	1	2	52	14	38
March	237	209	3	2	35	25	511	169	342	240	231	32	32	535	166	369	42	24	6	4	76	27	49
April	191	193	4	1	26	30	445	152	293	203	225	20	24	472	145	327	44	20	5	4	73	28	45
May	274	196	2	1	26	29	528	186	342	219	179	22	22	442	151	291	35	28	1	2	66	14	52
June	232	213	3	6	24	21	499	178	321	221	216	32	29	498	166	332	33	35	2	2	72	25	47
July.....	390	237	5	5	30	29	696	209	487	320	207	25	33	585	190	395	60	25	7	3	95	28	67
August	300	194	4	6	22	26	552	174	378	242	200	30	32	504	179	325	29	16	2	1	48	19	29
September ..	306	233	6	3	16	25	589	186	403	284	175	22	20	501	150	351	37	31	2	3	73	16	57
October	259	218	2		26	28	533	172	360	225	205	19	23	472	155	317	34	26	2	6	68	21	47
November ..	218	175		2	18	20	433	137	290	195	140	19	19	373	119	254	28	17	2	4	51	19	32
December...	263	237	1	2	19	25	547	150	397	165	157	19	23	364	117	247	47	12		1	60	14	46
Total	3,190	2,543	34	33	284	310	6,394	2,060	4,334	2,737	2,270	280	304	5,597	1,837	3,760	453	269	37	36	795	246	549

TABLE "B."

Nativity of those Admitted, including Births, for the Year 1868.

1868.	U. States.		Ireland.		England.		Scotland.		Dominions.		Wales.		Germany.		Prussia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	101	74	128	111	22	12	6	3		3	2		27	8	13	1
February	84	87	98	162	10	5	4	10	3	1			25	11	14	1
March	93	76	117	134	18	10	6	3	2	1			27	11	4	
April	73	79	97	118	8	9	6	3					32	9	2	1
May	111	75	123	125	14	8	6	1	5	2	1		29	11	1	1
June	95	83	97	120	16	5	2	1	1	2	1		30	26	2	
July	126	83	203	139	23	21	5	2	3	3	2		42	13		
August	93	81	155	110	11	14	2	4	3	5	1	1	34	8	2	
September	108	78	151	155	9	6	8	4	4	4		...	33	10	7	
October	95	78	129	136	18	11	2	2	9		1	1	26	16	3	
November	75	62	98	107	17	8	1	4	3	3		1	29	11	1	
December	76	74	144	149	10	13	7	7	2	1	1		30	15	3	
Total	1,130	930	1,531	1,566	176	122	55	44	35	25	9	3	364	149	52	4

TABLE "B"—Continued.

1868.	France.		Italy.		Switzerland.		Spain.		At Sea.		Unknown.		Other Countries.		West Indies.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January ...	5	2	2		5		1						6	1	1		534
February ...	1				2	1							6	2			527
March.....	3	1	1		1								3				511
April.....		2	2	1	1									2			445
May.....	2		1		2	1					3		4	2			528
June	6	1			1				1	1	1		5	1	1		499
July	3	3	1			1					12	4	5	2			696
August	3		1								5	3	16				552
September .	1	1	1	1	1								3	2	2		589
October	3		4		1						2		3	1		1	533
November ..	3				3								5	1	1		433
December ..	3	3			1	2							6				547
Total. ...	33	13	13	2	18	5	1		1	1	23	7	62	14	5	1	6,394

TABLE "C."

Police, Accidents and Coroners' Cases during the year.

	Police and Accident Cases.	Coroners' Cases.
January	138	13
February	124	5
March	124	18
April	100	16
May	156	17
June	155	21
July	313	49
August	209	11
September	206	15
October	172	19
November	138	12
December	146	30
	1,981	226

	17..	R. D. Hall..		T. S. Brennan	Apoplexy	Buried	Cypress	Hills.
	9..	do	do	do do	Bright's Disease.....	do	do	do
	11..	do	do	Coroner Schirmer	Drowned.....	do	do	do
	16..	do	do	do Flynn	do	do	do	do
	22..	do	Woman	T. S. Brennan	Suicide by Hanging.....	do	do	do
	22..	do	Man.....	Coroner Schirmer	Drowned.....	do	do	do
	22..	do	do	do do	do	do	do	do
	30..	do	do	do Rollins	do	do	do	do
Sept.	3..	do	do	do do	do	do	do	do
	13..	do	do	do Flynn.....	do	do	do	do
	17..	do	do	do Schirmer	do	do	do	do
	20..	do	do	do Keenan.....	do	do	do	do
	20..	do	do	do Schirmer	do	do	do	do
Oct.	13..	do	do	T. S. Brennan	Inj. rec'd blasting a rock.	do	do	do
	18..	do	do	Coroner Flynn	Drowned.....	do	do	do
	21..	do	do	do do	do	do	do	do
	22..	do	do	T. S. Brennan	Fracture of Skull.....	do	do	do
	24..	do	do	do	Meningitis	do	do	do
Nov.	2..	do	do	Coroner Schirmer	Drowned.....	do	do	do
	3..	do	Woman	do do	do	do	do	do
	15..	do	Man.....	do do	Pleuro Pneumonia.....	do	do	do
	29..	do	do	do Rollins	Drowned.....	do	do	do
Dec.	21..	do	do	do Keenan.....	Bright's Disease.....	do	do	do
	28..	do	do	do Flynn	Heart Disease.....	do	do	do
	29..	do	do	do do	Injuries received.....	do	do	do

Making a sum total number of bodies received, one hundred and forty-nine (149).

Recognized, 77; Unrecognized, 72; Total, 149.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, *Warden.*

[To face page 164.]

REPORT OF EXAMINING PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of offering for your consideration the second Annual Report of the Examination Office, for the year ending December the 31st, 1868.

The total number of applicants for admission to the various Hospitals, presenting themselves at this office during the year, was 10,371, of whom 8,724 were admitted and 1,647 rejected as not requiring such relief.

The following table exhibits the number of applicants, the number admitted and the number rejected for each month in the year:

Month.	Number Applicants.	Number Admitted.	Number Rejected.	Per cent Rejected.
January	818	722	96	11.7
February	775	689	86	11.1
March	844	738	106	12.5
April	734	656	78	10.6
May	874	763	111	12.7
June	847	695	152	18
July	1,084	924	160	14.8
August	946	778	168	17.8
September	959	835	124	13
October	799	674	125	15.7
November	771	606	165	21.4
December	920	644	276	30
	10,371	8,724	1,647	

Of the 8,724 admitted to the different Hospitals, the following assignments were made, viz:

To Bellevue Hospital	5,55[illegible]0
Charity do	2,94[illegible]1
Fever do	12[illegible]1
Small Pox do	[illegible]4
Incurable do	[illegible]4
Infants' do	1[illegible]9
Paralytic and Epileptic Hospitals	9[illegible]8

Included in the above number are 1,880 police cases[illegible], which were for the most part severe accidents or dis[illegible]eases of an acute nature.

In addition to the 2,941 admitted to Charity Hospita[illegible]l through this office, there were received from othe[illegible]r sources, principally the Alms House and Work Hous[illegible]e, 2,813, making a total of 5,754 received during the yea[illegible]r. Assigned to the Fever Hospital from this office 121[illegible] 1, from other sources 46; total, 167. To the Small Po[illegible]x Hospital from this office 4, from other sources, prin[illegible]i-pally emigrant ships, 208; total, 212. To the Incura[illegible]-ble Hospital from this office 4, from other sources 95; total, 99. To the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital[illegible] from this office 93, from other sources 65; total, 158.

Of the 1,647 rejected, 483 were sent to the Alms House; 176 were sent to the Work House, and the remaining 988 were treated as out-door patients or referred back to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

Owing to the many applications at this office for in-

formation concerning missing friends, presumed to have entered Hospital, it was found necessary that more complete records should be kept. Therefore, on the first of August last, books of record were opened, in which are registered the name, age, nativity, occupation, condition, time in country, disease, and disposition made of each and every applicant, so that now the necessary information can be given without delay. Heretofore those seeking information of their friends were obliged to search from one Hospital to another, which, taking into consideration the number of Hospitals in the department, was no small task.

I am indebted to my predecessor, Dr. W. R. Fisher, for the records of this office for the months of January, February, March and April, and also to the Warden, Mr. Breman, for having afforded me every assistance in his power in the fulfillment of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O'DWYER, M. D.,

Examining Physician.

EXAMINING OFFICE, *Jan. 1st*, 1869.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Medical Board of the Bellevue Hospital respectfully submit the following Report for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Number of patients remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1868..	691	
do admissions during the year.....	5,800	
do births during the year.....	594	
Number of patients treated during the year.....		7,085
do patients discharged	5,597	
do deaths during the year.....	795	
		6,392
Total number remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1869.....		693

Statement of Cases Treated.

Police and accident cases.....	1,981
Obstetrical cases	649
Infants born and treated	594
Sunstroke cases	127
Cholera cases.....	2
All other cases	3,039
Total cases treated during the year	6,392

Analysis of Deaths for the year.

Deaths from injuries and accidents (all Coroners').....	194
do do sunstroke (all Coroners' cases).....	20
do do child-birth and puerperal fever...	24
do of infants born during the year.....	73
do from cholera...	2
do do Bright's disease.....	93
do do phthisis and pneumonia.....	209
do do all other causes.....	180
Total number of deaths during the year	795

In presenting the above Report, the Medical Board desire to congratulate the Board of Commissioners upon the order and efficiency which, under their wise and liberal management, characterizes every department of the Hospital service. Whether regarded as an asylum for the sick, or as a school for the rising generation of medical men, it is believed that this Institution will compare favorably with any other of a similar kind, either at home or abroad.

In every large Hospital, order and cleanliness are of the greatest importance, and are absolutely essential to the success of medical treatment. In this respect there may be observed a marked improvement as contrasted with former years, and no pains are spared to overcome the evils due to defective ventilation, improper food, and the untidy habits of Hospital inmates. The difficulties which, in such Institution, attend any attempt at sanitary reform, can hardly be overestimated; yet it is believed that these are gradually being overcome, and that a corresponding success in medical and surgical treatment will be the result.

Among the more noticeable improvements in the past year, is the substitution of urinals of a modern pattern for those in previous use. The importance of removing at once all bodily discharges, which contaminate the atmosphere, is too obvious to require further comment; and

the apparatus recently adopted promises to fulfill every requirement.

Another evident improvement, is the use of a spring bed and mattrass, in place of the old fashioned bed-tick. The spring bed allows the use of a much thinner mattrass than would otherwise be practicable, and permits the contents of the latter to be readily and frequently changed, thus securing a most important prerequisite both to the comfort and health of the patient. The mattrasses formerly employed were large and cumbrous, and so much labor was needed to empty and renew their contents, that they were apt to remain for a long time in a state of impurity highly deleterious to the health of their occupants and of the neighboring patients.

The Committee of Inspection have continued, with regularity, their weekly visits to the Hospital; and to their efforts is due, in great degree, the order and neatness which is now everywhere observed, as compared with former years. The supervision thus exercised, while it implies no censure to the subordinates, serves to stimulate them to the prompt and efficient discharge of duties which might otherwise be inadequately performed.

Arrangements have finally been completed for the photographic representation of external diseases, and

many rare and interesting cases may thus be put on record in a far more simple, accurate, and instructive way, than by the laborious and often imperfect method of written description.

Within the past year, the surgical instruments belonging to the Hospital have been collected together, and placed in charge of a single person, who is held responsible for their completeness and good condition. This collection is every year increasing in value, and the arrangement referred to will doubtless meet, at the same time, the economy of the Hospital and the convenience of its Medical Officers.

As a school of practical instruction to junior practitioners, and to candidates for the medical profession, the Hospital continues to extend its advantages with constantly increasing activity and usefulness. The number of students in attendance exceeds that of the previous year; and the interest manifested proves that they fully appreciate the opportunity which they enjoy. It is impossible to exaggerate the advantages that must accrue to the younger medical men from the abundant means of clinical instruction now afforded them. On the other hand, the system of medical teaching here pursued, induces a spirit of emulation in the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital, which cannot fail to promote the value and efficiency of their performance.

The necessity of giving public instruction requires much careful and diligent preparation on their part, and, moreover, their doctrines and modes of practice are thereby openly submitted to the critical judgment of the medical profession.

The Hospital Museum is rapidly becoming enriched with specimens illustrating every variety of disease. The Curators, Drs. Delafield and Janeway, exhibit a praiseworthy devotion to their duties, and impart highly valuable instruction to the classes in attendance on the important subject of morbid anatomy.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Warden, Mr. Brennan, whose alacrity in the performance of his duties is undeniable. His efforts to improve the order and discipline of the Hospital are unremitting, and he has shown a commendable willingness to assist the medical officers in every attempted reform.

The Apothecary, Mr. Frey, continues to fulfill the duties of his office with diligence and efficiency. The high cost of medicines has caused an attempt to be made to economize their use, and it is hoped that any unnecessary expense will thereby be avoided.

The gentlemen composing the resident medical staff maintain its reputation for integrity and ability. Having the more immediate care of the sick, it is important that they should be equal to their responsibilities; and

it cannot be doubted that the system of competitive examination by which they are chosen, secures the highest available talent in aid of the Hospital service.

HENRY B. SANDS, M. D.,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE APOTHECARY

Of the expenses for Drugs, Medicines and Liquors consumed in this Institution during the year 1868.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1st*, 1869.

Received from General Drug Department from January 1 to May 1, as estimated		$5,655 95
Received from May 1 to December 12		6,722 62
		$12,378 57
Stock remaining on hand		5,846 17
		$6,532 40
Amount expended for liquors, wines and ales		$7,962 60
Remaining on hand		406 45
		$7,556 15
Number of Patients treated during the year	7,085	
Number of prescriptions dispensed	97,037	

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREY, *Apothecary.*

Charity, Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals.

OFFICERS.

BENJAMIN B. SIBELL, *Warden.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Clerk.*
JOHN SLATTERY, *Engineer.*
WILLIAM P. CLOTHIER, *Apothecary.*
EDWARD ACHILLE, *Ass't Apothecary.*
HENRY A. LOHR, *Watchman.*
MARGARET DUNPHY, *Matron.*



CHARITY, FEVER AND SMALL POX HOSPITALS.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, CHARITY HOSPITAL,
January 1st, 1869.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President Board Commissioners Public Charities and Correction:

SIR—Herewith please find the Annual Report of Charity, Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals, for the year ending December 31st, 1868. The tables and figures here presented, will give at a glance the facts, and show who are the recipients of your charities in these departments—while sufficient information may be elicited to satisfy the tax-payer and the citizen that their moneys are judiciously expended.

Owing to the alterations and improvements, made during the years 1866 and 1867, there have been no extensive changes to note, or improvements to refer to. The buildings and appurtenances in each department are in good order, and have been kept so by the labor of the convalescent patients. During the summer a

large iron tank has been made in the Boiler House to supply Charity Hospital with water. The pumps now draw water from this tank, instead of from the "Croton main" as formerly.

Charity Hospital.

The whole number of patients treated in this Hospital during the year has been 6,616, of whom 5,338 have been discharged, 449 have died, and 829 remain. Of the deaths, 188 were caused by phthisis, and 63 by Bright's disease. The average number of patients, under treatment during the year, has been 793.

The cost of maintaining patients has been slightly in excess of the rate in 1867, caused in part by the introduction of a better diet, and a liberal allowance of miscellaneous articles necessary for the patients. Among these articles may be named 984 spring beds, which have been placed in the wards with the double object of giving comfort to the patient, and saving expense by using less straw than formerly.

Fever Hospital.

During the year the patients in this Hospital have been under the medical care of Drs. Jas. O'Dwyer and John D. Sullivan, who have had under treatment 174 patients, of whom 127 have been discharged, 39 have died, and 8 remain. Since my last report, by direction

f the Commissioners, there has been built, principally y the labor of patients, another fever pavillion, 100 eet long by 20 feet wide, with wings 16 feet by 16 feet. he building has gas, water, etc. Particular attention aving been paid to ventilation, in this respect it is per- ect, and, as a whole, will compare favorably with any uilding of a like character on the Island. It is ready or occupation at any time. Tables L to N refer to this epartment.

Small Pox Hospital.

The number of patients admitted to this Hospital has been few, compared with former years. The whole number received during the year was 213, of whom 192 have been discharged, 15 have died, and 6 remain. The Hospital can accommodate 100 patients, and is well provided with good nurses. Tables P to T refer to this Institution.

We have to deplore the loss, by death, of two members of the House Staff of physicians. Dr. Calvin Mead died at Charity Hospital, August 24th, 1868. Dr. Charles Culver died at his home, Ellington, Conn., Sept. 7th, 1868. They were about retiring from duty at this Hospital, having completed their term.

In conclusion I return my thanks to the gentlemen of the Board for their kindness and consideration toward

[redacted] while I have endeavored to serve them, and the interests entrusted to my charge, to the best of my ability.

Very respectfully.

B. B. SIBELL,

Warden.

TABLE "A."

General Statement of Charity Hospital, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1868.....	380	472	2	6	860	144	716
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1868...	2,743	2,924	31	58	5,756	1,506	4,250
	3,123	3,396	33	64	6,616	1,650	4,966
Died from January 1st to December 31st, 1868.....	249	196	3	1	449	95	354
Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1868...	2,466	2,789	28	55	5,338	1,384	3,954
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868.....	408	411	2	8	829	171	658

TABLE "B."

Admissions, Births, Discharges and Deaths in Charity Hospital, during the Year 1868.

1868.	ADMISSIONS AND BIRTHS											DISCHARGES.							DEATHS.							
	ADMITTED.				BORN.							WHITE		COLORED.					WHITE.		COLORED.					
	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	W. Male.	W. Female.	C. Male.	C. Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	
January ...	300	259	7	1	2				569	153	416	178	186	3	5	472	106	366	13	18			31	6	25	
February .	217	188	4	4	1	3			417	88	329	206	201	8	4	419	111	308	21	13			34	5	29	
March	251	207	4	3	3	2			470	132	338	245	258	5	6	514	119	395	26	12			38	9	29	
April	220	253	1	4	3	1			482	111	371	239	218	2	5	464	109	355	27	19			46	8	38	
May	212	272	2	6	2	1			495	110	385	205	242	1	3	451	123	328	26	17		1	44	10	34	
June	190	218	3	8	2	4			432	121	311	211	239	3	6	459	122	337	27	13			40	11	29	
July	246	285	1	7	5	4			548	143	405	187	290	2	10	489	123	366	17	8			25	8	17	
August....	243	269	1	2	4	6			525	124	401	206	241	1	2	450	124	326	17	21			38	5	33	
September.	218	276	..	7	3	8			512	125	387	211	291		4	506	136	370	19	16	1		36	4	32	
October ...	191	248	3	7	9	4			462	120	336	188	246	1	2	437	106	331	21	27			48	13	35	
November.	197	217	4	3	1	3			425	113	312	118	207	1	4	330	97	263	20	15	1		36	7	29	
December.	206	187	1	6	10	9			419	130	289	142	170	1	4	317	108	209	15	17	1		33	9	24	
Totals ..	2,691	2,879	31	58	52	45			5,756	1,506	4,250	2,406	2,789	28	55	5,333	1,384	3,954	249	196	3	1	449	95	354	

TABLE "C,"

Showing the Nativities of Patients admitted to Charity Hospital during the year 1868.

Countries.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	670	800	1,470
Ireland	1,481	1,792	3,273
England	131	154	285
Scotland	49	46	95
Wales	10	6	16
Germany	308	119	427
Holland	3	..	3
Belgium	5	..	5
Switzerland	15	4	19
France	35	7	42
Spain	2	2	4
Portugal	2	1	3
Italy	5	..	5
Swoden	8	..	8
Norway	3	..	3
Denmark	7	1	8
Russia	3	1	4
Canada	25	47	72
West Indies	4	1	5
East Indies	2	..	2
China	1	..	1
Africa	3	..	3
At Sea	2	1	3
Totals	2,774	2,982	5,756

TABLE "D,"

Showing the Number of Articles made and repaired by Patients in Charity Hospital during the year 1868.

For Charity Hospital.

Bed Ticks	293
Chemises	175
Dresses	100
Infants' Suits	24
Pillow Ticks	300
Pillow Cases	1,224
Pants (pairs)	12
Shirts	697
Sheets	1,164
Skirts	49
Spreads	100
Towels	100
Towel Rollers	168
Night Gowns	100

For Randall's Island.

Aprons	300
Chemises	300
Dresses	69
Jackets	13
Pants (pairs)	92
Shirts	236
Suspenders (pairs)	200
Suits (Boys')	120

For Infants' Hospital.

Aprons	10
Diapers	2
Dresses	1
Night Gowns	1
Petticoats	1
Shirts	1

For Inebriate Asylum.

Pants (pairs)	75
Sheets	75
Total number of Articles Made	6,786

Repaired.

Bed Ticks	1,790
Blankets	731
Chemises	397
Dresses	40
Jackets	105
Night Gowns	212
Pants	576
Petticoats	33
Pillow Cases	256
Pillow Ticks	146
Sheets	782
Shirts	1,371
Spreads	129
Vests	69
Total number of Articles Repaired	6,637

TABLE "E,"

Showing the cost of Medicines received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Amount of Invoices of Medicine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868		$15,730 55
Of which there has been distributed to Charity Hospital	$11,716 98	
To the Fever Hopital	307 73	
To the Small Pox Hospital	131 14	
To the Penitentiary	871 37	
To the Alms House	2,111 43	
To the Work House	591 90	
		$15,730 55

TABLE "F,"

Showing the cost of Whiskey received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Amount of Invoices of Whiskey received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868		$1,985 25
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital	$1,760 32	
To the Fever Hospital	84 59	
To the Small Pox Hospital	31 35	
To the Penitentiary	33 72	
To the Alms House	48 44	
To the Work House	26 83	
		$1,985 25

TABLE "G,"

Showing the cost of Wine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Amount of Invoices of Wine received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868....		$939 60
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital	$929 80	
To the Fever Hospital	5 90	
To the Small Pox Hospital.....	1 80	
To the Penitentiary		
To the Alms House		
To the Work House.....	2 60	
		$939 60

TABLE "H,"

Showing the cost of Ale received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, B. I., and how distributed to the different Institutions on the Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

Amount of Invoices of Ale received at the Apothecary Shop, Charity Hospital, from January 1st to December 31st, 1868		$192 00
Of which there has been distributed to the Charity Hospital	$189 98	
To the Fever Hospital		
To the Small Pox Hospital	2 02	
To the Penitentiary		
To the Alms House		
To the Work House		
		$192 00

TABLE "I."

Name and Annual Salaries paid Officers and Employees.

OFFICERS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual Salary.
Benjamin B. Sibell	Warden	$1,750
Patrick Campbell	Clerk	1,000
do	Board	219
John Slattery	Engineer	1,200
William P. Clothier	Apothecary	1,050
Edward Achille	Assistant Apothecary	250
Henry A. Lohr	Watchman	700
Margaret Dumphy	Matron	500

HOUSE STAFF.

Dr. Jno. D. Sullivan	Physician (Fever Pavilion),	1,[illegible]16
P. W. Cremin	do	416
Charles Inches	do	416
Daniel R. Ambrose	do	416
Frank C. Wilson	do	416
J. F. Black	do	416
T. H. Tripler	do	416
Charles H. Leonard	do	416
J. Harvie Dew	do	416
Louis P. G. Gouley	do	416
W. J. G. Dawson	do	416
J. I. Robertson	do	416
William H. Ross, jr.	do	416

ORDERLIES.

Jno. J. O'Reilly	$168	Daniel McClelland	168
Charles O'Connor	168	Peter Conlon	168
Samuel Wilson	168	Thomas H. Thompson	168
Jno. Coop	168	James Walsh	168
James Reynolds	168	Richard Creagh	168
James Dwyer (night)	168	Mark King (cook)	168

.868.

ly Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
5 9.2	4 0.6	11 86 5.8	32 2.4	10,999 88
3 1.7	2 8.6	10 72 9	36 9.8	10 023 33
9 0.5	2 8.7	10 76 8.2	34 7.2	9,734 64
0 9.3	2 0.3	9 71 4.7	32 3.6	8,112 13
0 7.8	2 2.8	9 39 8.2	30 3.1	7,471 21
9 3.8	2 9.8	11 11 6.5	37 0.4	8,326 44
2 6.3	2 6.7	9 15 8.7	29 5.1	7,024 58
1 7.4	2 3.1	9 46 7.4	30 5.2	7,497 93
2 1.8	4 7.3	10 46 1.2	34 8.4	8,620 19
5 4.6	2 4.3	11 49 4.2	37 0.6	8,890 11
8 1.8	4 2.7	12 49 1.1	41 6.1	9,655 88
3 4.1	2 0.5	6 46 5	23 3.3	5,346 82
2 8.3	35 5.4	$123 13 0	$4 06 5.2	$101,703 14
9 4	2 9.5	$10 26 0.8	33 8.7	$8,475 26

TABLE "P."

General Statement of Small Pox Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

	White.		Colored.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1868	1	.	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1868	86	122	3	1	212	42	170
	87	122	3	1	213	42	171
Died from January 1st to December 31st, 1868	8	7	..	..	15	3	12
Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1868	77	111	3	1	192	36	156
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1868	2	4	..	..	6	3	3

TABLE "Q."

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in Small Pox Hospital, during the Year 1868.

1868	ADMISSIONS.						DISCHARGES.								DEATHS.							
	WHITE.		COLORED.				WHITE.		COLORED						WHITE.		COLORED.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Total.	Native	Foreign	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native	Foreign	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Total.	Native	Foreign.	
January	6	13			19	3	16		2			2		2		2			2	2		
February	5	6			11	5	6	9	5			14	4	10	1				1		1	
March	6	13			19	6	13	5	11			16	4	12								
April	3	9			12	1	11	1	9			13	3	10		2			2		2	
May	17	19			36	6	30	10	14			24	5	19	2				2		2	
June	27	41			68	5	63	27	43			70	4	66	4	2			6		6	
July	5	9	1	1	16	4	12	7	3		1	16	3	13								
August	2	1			3	1	2	2	7	1		10	4	6								
September	5	2			7	...	7	4	2			6	...	6								
October	3	2	1		6	2	4	2	3			5	1	4		1			1		1	
November	2	4	1		7	5	2	3	1	2		6	3	3								
December	5	3			8	4	4	4	6			10	5	5	1				1	1		
Totals	86	122	3	1	212	42	170	77	111	3	1	192	36	156	8	7			15	3	12	

List of Diseases of those who Died at Charity Hospital during 1868.

Abscess of Brain	1
do of Leg	1
do of Liver	1
Anthrax	2
Aneurism of Aorta	3
Apoplexy	4
do Meningial	1
do (Puerperal Convulsions)	1
Asthenia	1
Atrophy of Liver	1
Bright's Disease of Kidneys	68
Bronchitis	12
do Capillary	3
Burns	1
Cancer	2
do of Liver	1
do of Lung	1
do of Stomach	1
do of Uterus	1
Cardiac Disease	6
Cellulitis	1
Cerebral Softening	3
Cholaemia	1
Cirrhosis	2
Congestive Fever	1
Collapse	1
Debility General	2
do Senile	1
Delirium Tremens	4
Diarrhœa	6
do Chronic	10
Dysentery	6
do Chronic	1
Empyema	3
Erysipelas	1
do Gangrenous	1
Exhaustion	1
do (consequent on Pneumonia)	1

Balance Sheet,

Showing the Debit and Credit Accounts of Small Pox Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1868	$1,676 38
To amount of Storekeeper's Distribution	2,561 37
To amount of Salaries	569 10
	$4,706 85

CR.

By Inventory, January 1st, 1869	$1,444 04
By amount received for Board	1,931 28
By Balance, Net Expenses	1,331 53
	$4,706 85

Fever Hospital.

Bright's Disease	3
Meningitis, Acute	1
do Secondary	1
Peritonitis	1
Phthisis	3
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlatina Anginosa	1
Typhoid Fever	9
Typhus Fever	14
Uræmia	1
	39

Small Pox Hospital.

Diarrhœa	1
Erysipelas	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Rubeola	2
Variola	9
do Confluens	1
	15

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD OF CHARITY HOSPITAL.

NEW YORK, *January 1st*, 1869.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The Medical Board of Charity Hospital respectfully submit their Report of the institutions on Blackwell's Island under their supervision, for the year just ended:

Charity Hospital.

Number of Patients remaining January 1st, 1868	860	
do do admitted during the year	5,756	
		6,616
Number of Patients discharged during the year	5,338	
do deaths during the year	450	
		5,788
Number of Patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1869		828

Percentage of Mortality, 6 663-827.

Fever Hospital.

Number of Patients remaining January 1st, 1868	7	
do do admitted during the year	167	
		174
Number of Patients discharged during the year	127	
do deaths during the year	39	
		166
Number of Patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1869		8

Percentage of Mortality, 22 12-29.

Fever Hospital.

Bright's Disease	3
Meningitis, Acute	1
do Secondary	1
Peritonitis	1
Phthisis	3
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Pneumonia	4
Scarlatina Anginosa	1
Typhoid Fever	9
Typhus Fever	14
Uræmia	1
	39

Small Pox Hospital.

Diarrhœa	1
Erysipelas	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia	1
Rubeola	2
Variola	9
do Confluens	1
	15

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do deaths during the year	450	5,788
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Percentage of Mortality, 6 663-827.

Fever Hospital.

Number of Patients remaining January 1st, 1868	7	
do do admitted during the year	167	174
Number of Patients discharged during the year	127	
do deaths during the year	39	166
Number of Patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1869		8

Percentage of Mortality, 22 12-29.

Small Pox Hospital.

Number of Patients remaining January 1st, 1868.....	1	
do do admitted during the year.....	212	
		213
Number of Patients discharged during the year.....	192	
do deaths during the year.....	15	
		207
Number of Patients remaining in Hospital Jan. 1st, 1869.....		6

Percentage of Mortality, 7 3-71.

The table of the causes of death is appended.

From the above statement it will be observed, that the percentage of mortality in Charity Hospital is such as must be considered very satisfactory, when we remember the class of patients who are there treated.

In the general sanitary condition and management of the Hospital there has been a steady improvement, due to an increased interest and energy on the part of nurses and attendants, under the direct supervision of the Committee of Inspection, and to the ready and cheerful compliance, on the part of your Honorable Board, with the suggestions of the Medical Staff.

Since the adoption of the new Diet tables in the various institutions, there has been a marked improvement in the general hygienic condition of our patients, which is perhaps most noticeable in the Work House and Alms House, from which, in previous years, many cases of scurvy have been admitted to the wards of Charity Hospital, while, during the past year, but few such cases have occurred.

The collection of special diseases into separate divisions offers a field for their observation and study which can be found in no other hospital in the city, and the advantages for clinical instruction afforded at Charity Hospital, which for so long a time were but little improved, are now being fully recognized, and attendance of students at the clinical lectures has been quite large.

The museum of the Hospital, though in its infancy, already contains many specimens. The energy shown by the Curator and his assistants, in preparing and preserving new specimens, promises to make the collection an interesting and valuable one not only to the Hospital but to the profession. The erection of a new Fever Pavilion supplies a want which has long been felt, and the increased accommodations now afforded will tend much to the comfort and welfare of the patients.

The substitution by your Board of a steamer in place of a barge, for the transportation of cases of contagious disease from the city to the Island, has been a most beneficial one. Patients suffering with fever, who were formerly unavoidably exposed to the inclemency of the weather in an open boat, are now thoroughly protected while in transit, and their chances of recovery are proportionately increased. We are happy to say that no epidemic disease has prevailed in the Hospital, and the

amount of fever and small pox has been comparatively small.

We have been called upon during the past year to mourn the loss of two members of the House Staff of Charity Hospital, Dr. J. Calvin Mead and Dr. Charles Culver, who died of pestilential disease contracted while in the discharge of their duties. Both of these gentlemen were earnest and faithful workers, and by their death the Hospital lost two zealous and efficient officers, and the profession two promising members. Though called away in the commencement of their career, they have left behind them an honorable and praisworthy record.

In conclusion we desire to express our thanks to your Honorable Board for the uniform courtesy and kindness which we have received at your hands, and for the hearty co-operation you have always given in matters calculated for the benefit and improvement of the Hospital and its inmates.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT WATTS, M. D.,

Secretary.

FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., *President.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

OFFICE ALMS HOUSE, *January 1st*, 1869.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—I herewith most respectfully submit for the consideration of your Honorable Board, the second Annual Report of the Hospital for Incurables, for the year 1868, to which is annexed the cost of maintenance for each per diem, with full statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths.

This Institution is in successful operation, and fully answers the purpose for which it is designed, as a refuge for those who are disabled, in consequence of disease, which places them beyond the hope of recovery. This class of patients admitted to the Hospital does not need medical treatment, so much as unceasing care and the nourishment afforded by proper diet, which is supplied with great liberality by your Honorable Body. Every

thing is provided for the comfort of the patients that can be desired. They have competent nurses to attend to their wants and are visited daily by the House Physician, who administers such medical treatment as may be required, and issues orders for such articles of extra diet, or stimulants, as in his judgment may be necessary, with the approval of the Visiting Physicians.

The inmates in this department are objects of great interest, on account of the extreme sufferings they endure from diseases, which are beyond the reach of medical skill to remedy. Their excruciating afflictions continue night and day, without the least ray of hope, until released by death from their sufferings. Deeply sympathizing with their unfortunate condition, I spare no pains to make their lot as comfortable as possible. I have endeavored to carry out the wishes of the Board by giving, and causing to be given, the strictest attention to every detail of their wants, thereby contributing in some measure to mitigate the severity of their trials.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES OWENS,

Warden.

Number of Patients remaining on hand December 31st, 1867		74
Received during the year 1868		101
		175
Discharged	37	
Died	55	
	—	92
Number remaining December 31st, 1868		83
Males		37
Females		46
		83
Natives		15
Foreigners		68
		83

Admissions.

1868.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	4	2	1	5	6
February	6	4	2	8	10
March	1	3	1	3	4
April	5	2	1	6	7
May	2	5	3	4	7
June	1	6	1	6	7
July	6	10	3	13	16
August	3	4	1	6	7
September	4	10	2	12	14
October	1	4	1	4	5
November	5	6	2	9	11
December	2	5	1	6	7
Total	40	61	19	82	101

Discharges.

1868.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..
February	1	1	1	1	2
March	2	..	..	2	2
April	1	3	1	3	4
May	8	4	2	10	12
June	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	3	1	2	3

1868.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
August	..	1	..	1	1
September	1	2	1	2	3
October	..	..	..	..	..
November	2	2	1	3	4
December	3	3	2	4	6
Total	18	19	9	28	37

Deaths.

1868.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	3	4	1	6	7
February	2	1	1	2	3
March	1	..	..	1	1
April	1	..	1	..	1
May	1	..	..	1	1
June	..	4	1	3	4
July	4	5	2	7	9
August	2	3	1	4	5
September	1	5	1	5	6
October	2	5	1	6	7
November	4	3	1	6	7
December	2	2	3	1	4
Total	23	32	13	42	55

There were 55 Deaths of Patients in the Hospital of Incurables during the year 1868, the following were the causes:

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Asthenia	..	1	1
Asthma	1	..	1
Acute Laryngitis	1	..	1
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Bright's Disease	1	1	2
Red Sores	1	..	1
Cancer of Rectum	1	..	1
Cancer of Uterus	..	2	2
Carcinoma Uteri	..	4	4
Cystitis and Pyelitis	..	1	1
Congestion of Brain	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	3	6	9

Table showing the Debit and Credit Account of the Hospital for Incurables, Blackwell's Island, for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1868	$2,949 15
Goods from Store	8,956 87
Salaries	289 00
	$11,194 72

CR.

By amount of Inventory, January 1st, 1869	$3,732 96
Balance Net Expenses	7,461 76
	$11,194 72

Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
4.4	3 1.7	14 04 7.2	45 3.1	997 35
1	1 7.3	9 05 1.6	31 2	669 82
0.5	5 5.9	9 98 8.2	32 2.2	779 08
2	1 8.7	9 12 9.6	30 4.3	721 23
5.8	2 4.4	8 61 3	27 7.8	637 36
8.2	2 8.9	9 67 1	32 2.3	744 67
9	2 6.7	7 53 4.2	24 3	587 68
....		6 68 4.6	21 5.6	548 14
6.5	2 4.9	9 21 1.5	30 7	773 77
6.9	2 4.1	9 62 3.9	31 0.4	846 91
8.6	4 4.9	11 37 8.2	37 9.1	989 91
9.4	2 5.2	5 04 9.4	26 5.7	434 25
2.3	32 2.7	$109 98 2.4	$3 71 2.5	$8,730 17
1.6	2 6.8	$9 16 5.2	30 9.3	$727 51.5

EPILEPTIC

AND

PARALYTIC HOSPITALS.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The Annual Report of the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics is herewith respectfully submitted.

The following table contains an exhibit of the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, that have occurred during the year, without regard to the form of disease.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1868	61	56	117
Admissions	99	59	158
Total number in Hospital	160	115	275
Discharged	91	47	138
Deaths	11	11	22
Total number of discharges	102	58	160
Number remaining	58	57	115

The form of disease, and the ratio of the sexes affected is shown below.

Epileptics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1868	11	48	59
Admissions	29	45	74
Total in Hospital	50	93	133
Discharges	23	36	59
Deaths	3	3	6
Total number discharged	36	39	75
Number remaining	14	44	58

Paralytics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1868	50	8	58
Admissions	55	27	82
Total number in Hospital	105	35	140
Discharged	54	15	69
Deaths	8	8	16
Total number discharged	62	23	85
Number remaining	43	12	55
Improper subjects admitted	5	3	8
do do discharged	4	2	6
Improper subjects remaining	1	1	2
Total number remaining	44	13	57

The general health of the patients in this Hospital has been remarkably good, there having been no cases of epidemic or contagious disease, and the few cases of local disease that have occurred, appear to have arisen rather from general and accidental causes, than from any

endemic influence. There have been eight cases of dysentery, one of which died.

The comfort and well being of the patients, have, under the assiduous care of Mr. Jas. W. Smyth, the Warden, and Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin, the Matron, been secured, as would hardly have been possible in an Alms House or General Hospital. The nurses and orderlies in immediate care of the patients have been also assiduous in their attentions, and have endeavored to carry out faithfully the directions of the Medical Staff.

The diet has been carefully prepared, and has been abundant in quantity and sufficiently varied in kind.

The means for heating and ventilating the Hospital are not as good as desirable. The Paralytics especially, have suffered during the winter months, through an insufficient supply of heat. Owing to the deficient circulation of blood in their paralyzed extremities, they need a sufficiently high temperature, at the same time that the air should be, in the highest degree fitted for the purposes of respiration. The northern extremities of the Pavilions are especially cold, and should be further protected by storm doors and double windows. More stoves should be added, or the ones in use placed nearer the doors. The only ventilation provided, save that by means of open windows, is a ridge ventilation.

This is very useful in summer, but in winter, especially in apartments with high ceilings, the heated air is carried off so rapidly that it is found necessary to stop the ventilation by this means entirely, in order to secure warmth. Large ventilators arranged to take the foul air from near the floor should immediately be constructed. The necessary draught can easily be secured by conducting the stove-pipes through the ventilators. The cold air should be introduced near the stoves, or made to pass through a double cylindrical heater like the one in Pavilion D. A very important condition in this method is that the ventilators be sufficiently large.

A strong room, like that already provided in the Pavilion for Females, is also needed for the seclusion of male Epileptics when occasion requires.

The following table shows the number and comparative condition of the Epileptics who were discharged during the year, together with the number who died:

Epileptics Discharged.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Improved	16	21	37
Unimproved	17	15	32
Died	3	3	6
Total	36	39	75

The results of treatment have, on the whole, been encouraging, if not wholly satisfactory; especially when

it is taken into consideration that a great majority of the cases under treatment are of such a character as to offer no justifiable grounds of expectation that they will ever be cured or even permanently relieved. These cases are such as have existed from infancy, or for a long period of time, until the nervous system has acquired a fixed habit, or an organic change has taken place, so that the disease will continue to exist, although the original cause be entirely removed. Thus Epilepsy, that had its eccentric cause in menstrual irregularities, will continue to exist after the catamenia have become regular. Although we may not be able to say when a case has become absolutely incurable, we may still be assured that the probabilities of a cure are diminished with the length of time the disease has existed. So Epilepsy may be complicated with other diseases that render the prospects of a cure exceedingly unfavorable, as for instance, with paralysis, or some organic disease. Cases in which the mental powers have become notably impaired, are also in the highest degree unfavorable. Sometimes a case in which irritability of temper only exists, is permanently relieved; but when the memory becomes impaired in any marked degree, or when maniacal attacks precede or follow a convulsion or series of convulsions, the case may be considered as practically hopeless. Out of the whole number of

Thi- ...ier treatment during the
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of ...een considered favorable.
fil ... do not offer a reasonable
v. ...ndered more uncomfortable.
...ir attacks diminished by hos-
... yet they should give place to
... such are offered for admission.
...en would become an asylum for
... a hospital for the cure of disease,
...ns and developments of methods
... be of general service to the cause
... manity.

... adopted has been much varied to meet
...s. In the way of general treatment,
... paid to the diet, occupation and
...nts. As far as possible, they are
... useful manual labor. The physical
...ds, is varied by riding, walking, gym-
... &c. During inclement weather, many
... occupied in household duties, and in
... Reading, games, lectures, singing
... dancing, exhibition of pictures by the
... &c., are also provided for mental diver-
...pation. All these means are considered
... ...ous.

In medical treatment, the greatest benefit has been derived from the bromide of potassium, from strychnia and from the oxide of silver; of these remedies strychnia has seemed to furnish the most favorable results. Tonics are usually exhibited in conjunction with the bromide of potassium. Bitter and ferruginous tonics, also cod liver oil, &c., are administered to a considerable extent as indications are offered.

As will be seen, no cures are reported, although a fair proportion of cases has been discharged much improved. It is not safe to pronounce a patient cured, until a very considerable time, say from one to two years, has elapsed since the occurrence of the last convulsive attack. But as it is difficult to keep patients in hospital this length of time, after he is himself satisfied that a cure has been effected, and as the history of the case after discharge is not available, it will be seen that the reports of cures in an annual report must be very few, even when the cases treated are favorable.

A table is appended giving a general idea of the class of patients who have been under treatment, and of the results attained. By reference to this table it will be seen that fright has been the exciting cause of Epilepsy in fourteen cases, or slightly over 11 per cent of the whole number. An epileptic aura has been observed in only two cases.

The following table shows the number and comparative condition of the Paralytics who were discharged, together with the number who died:

Paralytics Discharged.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cured	4	1	5
Improved	28	3	31
Unimproved	32	1	33
Died	8	8	16
Total	72	13	85

The remarks made in relation to the many unfavorable cases of Epilepsy, under the care of the Hospital, are also pertinent to the Paralytics. Many of the cases are of such long standing, or the patients are so advanced in years, or such organic changes have already taken place, that little hope, even of amelioration, is offered. In a large proportion of the cases considered at all favorable for treatment, the results have been highly encouraging. Many of the patients reported as "improved," have been restored to a condition of activity and usefulness.

The means most used in the treatment of these patients have been passive and voluntary motion, the induced current of electricity, medicated baths, heat, strychnia, the iodide of potassium, tonics, &c.

The galvanic current has not been employed, because we have had no battery adapted to hospital use. There are

several of the patients for whom the galvanic current is thought to be especially indicated, and it is proposed shortly to make a trial of the battery manufactured by Charles T. and J. N. Chester in the treatment of these cases. It is proposed also to provide a set of apparatus by means of which voluntary motion may be more systematically and advantageously exerted.

Several cases of locomotor ataxia have been treated by the exhibition of the iodide of potassium, and counter-irritation, and a very marked amelioration of the symptoms has apparently been thus gained.

A table is appended giving a general idea of the class of patients who have been treated and of the results attained. A table showing the observations on post-mortem examinations.

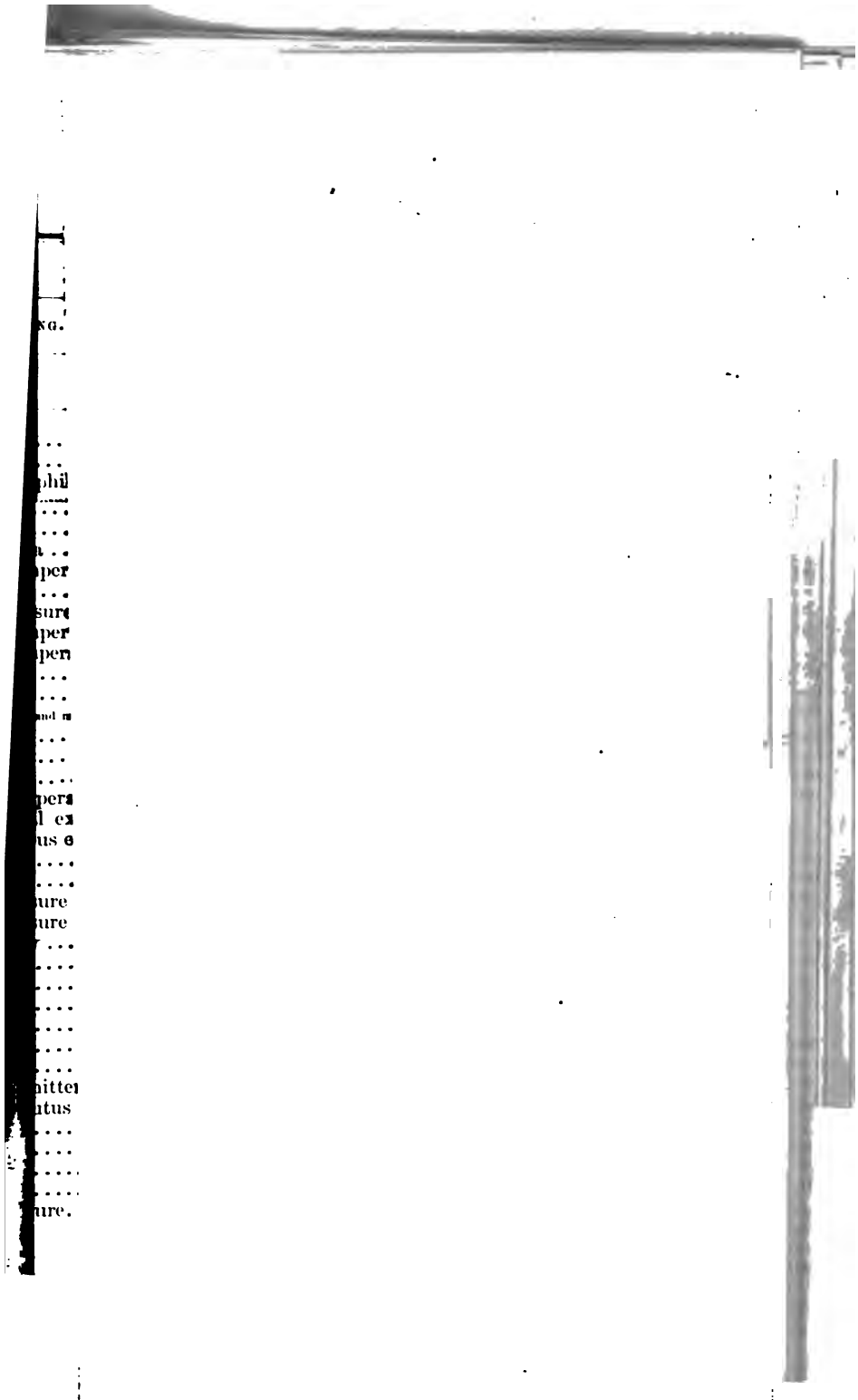
The assistant physicians attached to the Hospital have worked zealously and assiduously for the good of the patients, and the welfare of the Hospital, and are deserving of the highest commendations for the valuable services rendered.

Drs. Charles Inches and F. C. Wilson, Assistant Physicians at the commencement of the year, were transferred for duty to the Charity Hospital in the spring, and the vacancies thus made were filled by the appointment of Dr. W. L. Hall and Dr. W. M. Forbes. In

August the services of Dr. Forbes were dispensed with, and Dr. D. McEwen was appointed in his place. The services of Dr. Hall as senior and of Dr. McEwen as junior Assistant Physician are still continued at the Hospital.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. L. PARSONS,
Resident Physician.

N. Y. CITY, *January* 1*st*, 1869.

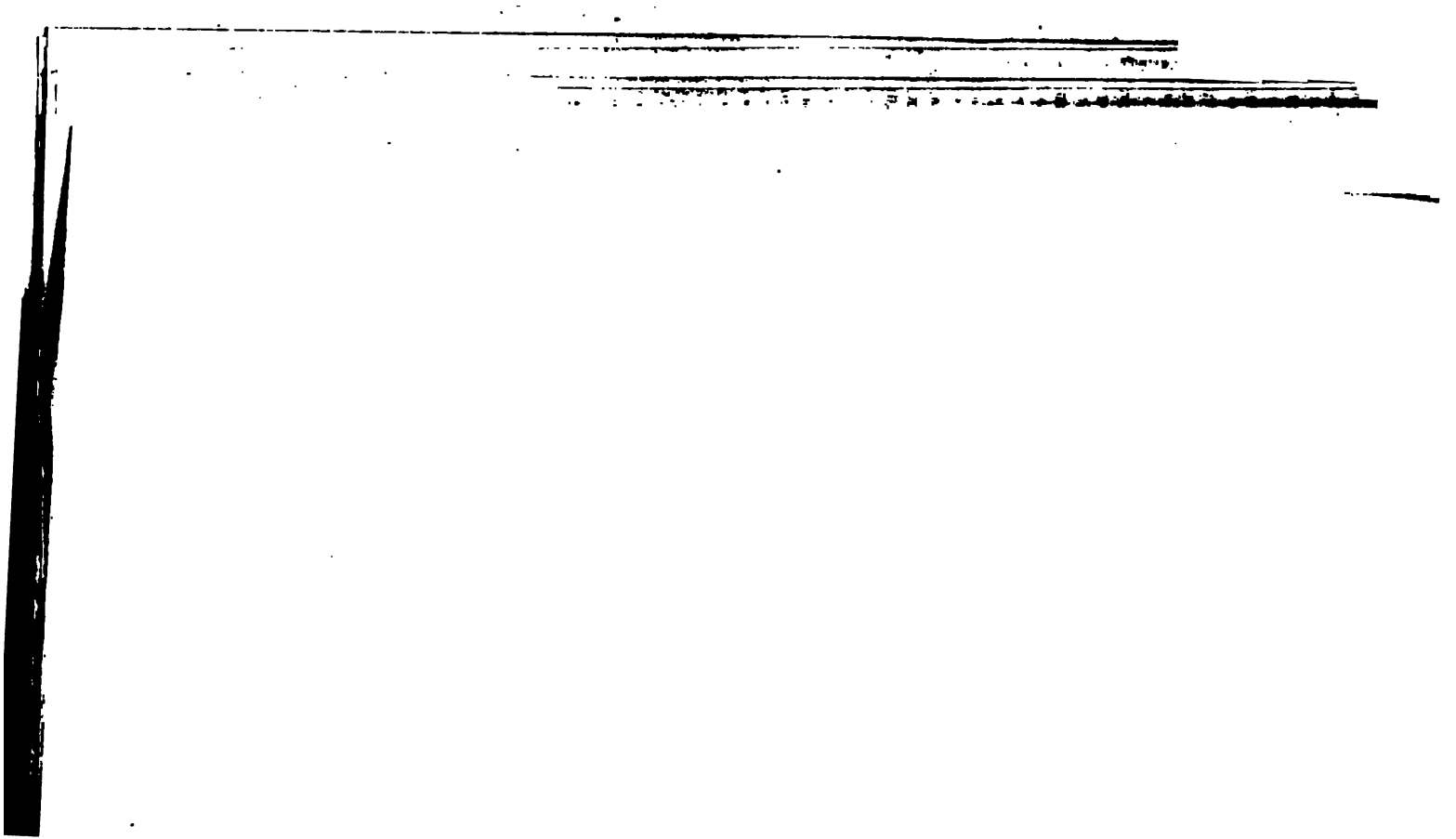




CASES.

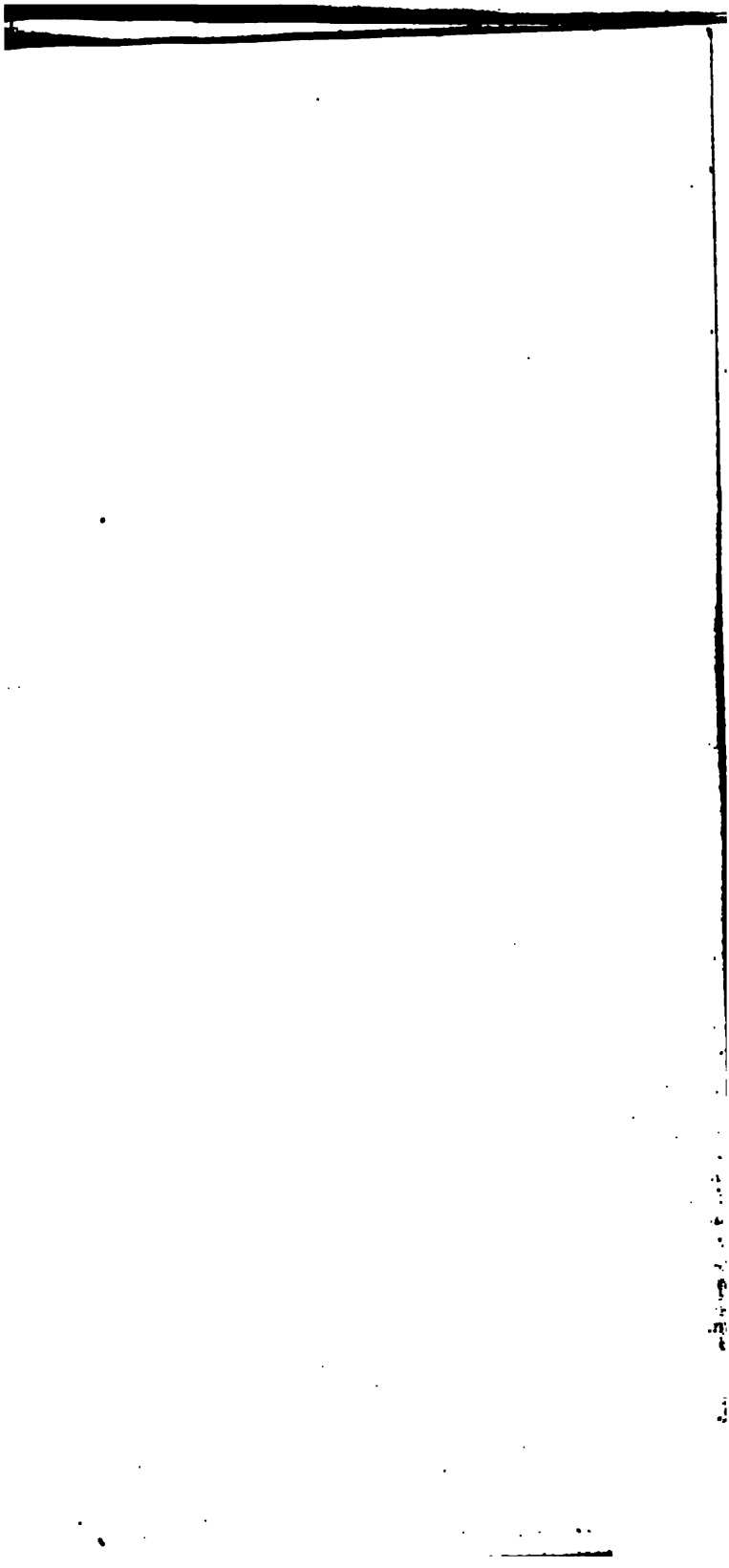
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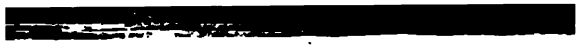
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REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

EPILEPTIC AND PARALYTIC HOSPITAL,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *December* 31*st*, 1868.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—The time has now arrived when I am required, in compliance with the laws of this Institution, to lay before you my Annual Report of what has been done under the direction of your Honorable Board during the past year, and which I now most respectfully submit:

In the every day life peculiar to such an institution as this, the last twelve months' experience have been comparatively uneventful, marked only by that gradual progress which will always attend the exertions of those who are striving towards attainable perfection, and if the perfection of machinery is to be judged in any sense by its noiseless action, we have reason to be satisfied.

There were in the Hospital at the date of the last report, December 31st, 1867, one hundred and seventeen patients, since which there has been admitted one hundred and fifty-eight, making the total number receiv-

ing treatment in the Institution during the past twelve months, two hundred and seventy-five. In the meantime, one hundred and sixty have either been discharged, or died, leaving now in the Hospital one hundred and fifteen patients. Of those discharged, twelve were, in the opinion of the Physician, recovered; fifty-six were in a decidedly improved condition, but discharged short of full recovery, for reasons considered sufficient; seventy were discharged in an unimproved condition, being considered incurable, and transferred either to the Incurable Hospital or Alms House; twenty-two have died from causes hereafter to be stated.

Reduced to a tabular form, the above statement stands thus:

Number of Patients in Hospital December 31st, 1867		117
do do since admitted		158
Total under treatment during the year		275
Number of Patients discharged recovered	12	
do do do improved	56	
do do do unimproved	70	
do do died	22	
	—	160
Remaining December 31st, 1868		115

Since my last report was presented to you, the only alteration of importance that has taken place, is in that of Pavilion D, to which has been added a new wing of forty feet long, and twenty feet wide, which has provided a necessity, then existing, of a dining hall with

pantries, &c., attached. This has certainly been a great improvement, and adds much to the cleanliness of the Hall and the comforts of the patients.

Every endeavor has been made to keep strictly in view the necessities of the patients in the important particulars of exercise, employment, and recreation. Some prefer such employment best pursued within doors; the greater number of those who are in any way able however, are mostly benefitted and best pleased with out-door occupation. The exercises of the patients in the Gymnasium still continue to prove the benefit and advantage derived from its introduction.

The Sewing Room under the direction of the Matron, Mrs. Goodwin, affords opportunity for constant occupation for the female patients.

The force in the service of this Institution is much the same as at the date of my last Report, and it is a matter of considerable importance, to have a corps of attendants of suitable natural qualifications, and well experienced, to adapt themselves to the duties required in a hospital of this kind, and it gives me pleasure to say, that a spirit of order and attention to the interest they are employed to promote is commendably manifest.

Thanks are due to the Rev. Zetus Searle, of the Lunatic Asylum, to the Rev. Father Geline, and to the

Rev. Edward Cowley, for their unwearied devotion to the duties devolving on them.

In conclusion, I would beg most respectfully to tender my thanks to your Honorable Board, for the kind manner in which they have always aided me in carrying out the welfare and interest of this Hospital.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. SMYTH,

Warden.

TABLE "A,"

Showing the number of Patients Admitted, Discharged and Died during the year 1868, *and the total number Remaining January* 1*st*, 1869, *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1868.....	61	56	117
Admitted from January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869.....	96	62	158
Total under treatment during 1868.....	157	118	275
Discharged from January 1st 1868, to January 1st, 1869.....	88	50	138
	69	68	137
Died from January 1st, 1868, to Jan. 1st, 1869,	11	11	22
Remaining in Hospital January 1st, 1869..	58	57	115

TABLE "B."

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of Patients, Male and Female, Native and Foreign, for each month during the year 1868, *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

Admissions.

	Male.		Female.		
MONTHS.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	1	5	..	1	7
February	3	3	1	..	7
March	1	1	2	2	6
April	2	3	3	..	8
May	1	8	3	3	15
June	4	4	5	7	20
July	3	5	1	6	15
August	2	3	1	2	8
September	4	13	2	2	21
October	6	5	1	4	16
November	5	8	2	8	23
December	3	3	2	4	12
Total	35	61	23	39	158

Discharges.

MONTHS.	MALE. Native.	MALE. Foreign.	FEMALE. Native.	FEMALE. Foreign.	Total.
January	2	2	2	..	6
February	2	3	..	..	5
March	3	4	1	..	8
April	5	8	2	3	18
May	5	4	4	4	17
June	2	3	5	8	18
July	3	6	4	6	19
August	3	2	..	2	7
September	2	5	1	3	11
October	1	9	..	2	12
November	3	2	..	2	7
December	1	8	1	..	10
Total	32	56	20	30	138

Deaths.

MONTHS.	MALE. Native.	MALE. Foreign.	FEMALE. Native.	FEMALE. Foreign.	Total.
January	..	1	..	..	1
February	..	..	..	1	1
March	..	2	..	..	2
April	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	1	1	1	3
August	..	4	2	..	6
September	..	..	1	1	2
October	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	1	2	3
December	..	3	..	1	4
Total	..	11	5	6	22

TABLE "B,"

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of Patients, Male and Female, Native and Foreign, for each month during the year 1868, *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

Admissions.

	Male.		Female.		
MONTHS.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	1	5	..	1	7
February	3	3	1	..	7
March	1	1	2	2	6
April	2	3	3	..	8
May	1	8	3	3	15
June	4	4	5	7	20
July	3	5	1	6	15
August	2	3	1	2	8
September	4	13	2	2	21
October	6	5	1	4	16
November	5	8	2	8	23
December	3	3	2	4	12
Total	35	61	23	39	158

Discharges.

MONTHS.	Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	2	2	2	..	6
February	2	3	..	..	5
March	3	4	1	..	8
April	5	8	2	3	18
May	5	4	4	4	17
June	2	3	5	8	18
July	3	6	4	6	19
August	3	2	..	2	7
September	2	5	1	3	11
October	1	9	..	2	12
November	3	2	..	2	7
December	1	8	1	..	10
Total	32	56	20	30	138

Deaths.

MONTHS.	Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	..	1	..	..	1
February	..	..	..	1	1
March	..	2	..	..	2
April	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	1	1	1	3
August	..	4	2	..	6
September	..	..	1	1	2
October	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	1	2	3
December	..	3	..	1	4
Total	..	11	5	6	22

TABLE "E,"

Showing the Civil Condition of Patients admitted during year 1868, *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	56	30	86
Married	27	8	35
Widows	..	24	24
Widowers	10	..	10
Unknown	3	..	3
	96	62	158

"TABLE F,"

Showing the Profession of Religion of Patients Admitted in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during the year 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catholics	49	27	76
Protestants	27	26	53
Hebrew	1	..	1
Unknown	19	9	28
	96	62	158

TABLE "E,"

Showing the Civil Condition of Patients admitted dur year 1868, *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospi B. I.*

	Males.	Females.	T
Single	56	30	
Married	27	8	
Widows	..	24	
Widowers	10	..	
Unknown	3	..	
	96	62	

"TABLE F,"

*g the Profession of Religion of Patients Ad-
d in the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital during
ear* 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
.....	49	27	76
s	27	26	53
.....	1	..	1
.....	19	9	28
	96	62	158

TABLE "I,"

Showing the Articles of Clothing and Bedding made during the year 1868 *at the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital, B. I.*

Night Caps	24
Gingham Dresses	70
Denim Dresses	25
Kersey Petticoats	25
Shirts	160
Crash Towels	12
Bed Ticks	50
Night Gowns	24
Pillow Cases	50
Pairs of Pants	50
Jackets	50
	540

1868.

Cost.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
3.9	6 0.1	12 99 9.7	41 9.3	1,585 97
2.5	1 2.1	12 22 6.6	42 0.7	1,467 20
5.9	7.2	9 55 9.9	30 8.3	1,137 63
2.1	3 0.7	10 67 3.1	35 5.5	1,142 05
.....		10 63 7.5	34 3.1	1,095 67
2	1.8	10 57 1.9	35 2.3	1,099 39
2.8	1 8.2	9 24 4.2	29 8.2	924 42
.....		6 78 8	21 8.9	658 45
5	4.8	11 63 7.5	38 7.9	1,163 75
1.4	1 0.7	8 81 5.3	28 4.3	925 61
3.4	3.7	11 68 8.1	38 9.6	1,309 07
5	1 3.4	6 16 9.4	32 4.7	752 67
5.2	16 2.8	$121 01 1.2	$3 75 0.5	$13,261 88
7.1	1 3.5	$10 08 4.2	31 2.4	$1,105 15 6

New Building..... $576 07

TABLE "I,"

Showing the Articles of Clothing and Bedding m
during the year 1868 *at the Epileptic and Paraly*
Hospital, B. I.

Night Caps.....
Gingham Dresses.....
Denim Dresses.....
Kersey Petticoats.....
Shirts.....
Crash Towels.....
Bed Ticks.....
Night Gowns.....
Pillow Cases.....
Pairs of Pants.....
Jackets.....







New York City Lunatic Asylum.

January 1st, 1869.

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OF

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

New York City Lunatic Asylum.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq.,

President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

SIR—The Annual Report for the New York City Lunatic Asylum is herewith respectfully submitted.

The number of admissions, discharges and deaths, is shown in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1868	320	592	912
Admissions	319	349	668
Total number under treatment	639	941	1,580
Discharges	205	205	410
Deaths	68	67	135
Total number discharged	273	272	545
Total number remaining	366	669	1,035

Of those discharged, 206 had recovered, 118 were improved, 82 were unimproved, and 4 were improper subjects. The percentage of cures on the number of admissions for the year, is *thirty-one and one-half per cent.* The death-rate was *eight and one-half per cent* on the total number treated. The number of deaths from exhaustion from mania was *twenty-two*; from general paralysis, *nineteen*, and from phthisis pulmonalis, *ten.* Nine patients died of scorbutis, a greater number than usual from this cause. The provisions for air, space, ventilation, heat, exercise and diet, should be such that deaths from scorbutis would be practically *nil.* Of course many of the other patients suffered from the scorbutis cachexia. There were five cases of suicide; three by submersion and two by suspension.

Post-mortem examinations were made in forty-five cases. A synopsis of the appearances observed is given in a table appended to this report.

The expenditures during the year have been as follows, viz:

Provisions	$69,612 69
Clothing and Bedding	10,759 55
Salaries	19,832 06
Drugs and Liquors	2,998 23
Fuel	7,151 37
Miscellaneous	10,854 73
Total amount of expenses	$121,208 63

The daily average number of patients has been 996, making the yearly cost for the support of each patient $121.69. The weekly cost would be $2.34, and the daily cost 33⅓ cents.

The dietary table adopted last year has been, for the most part, carried out, and has been found a decided improvement over the dietary previously in use. All the good results that were anticipated, however, have not been attained, on account of the deficient supply of certain articles that are of especial importance. In the middle of the winter the ration of potatoes was very much reduced, and so continued until the new crop was harvested. Owing to the increased number of patients, and the diminished amount of ground under cultivation, other vegetables were less freely provided than on previous years. On account of these deficiencies no just estimate can be formed of the real value of the new dietary scale. It is hoped, however, that these deficiencies will be fully supplied throughout the coming year.

After several months' service the cook resigned, and a new appointment has not yet been made. On this account, and on account, it is said, of the too small size of the oven, roasted meats have not been furnished the patients, save in a few cases on extra orders. This also

is an important variation from the dietary scale as adopted.

It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the cook house and the facilities for cooking are much too limited for the needs of the establishment. Great confusion and annoyance arise on account of the limited size of the kitchen, while the utensils for cooking are too small and too few in number. As the space now occupied by the kitchen is required to accommodate the increased demands upon the wash house, it is hoped that a new cook house, ample in size, and convenient in its arrangements and appliances, will be constructed in connection with the means for heating the new buildings now in contemplation.

Improvements, which have been in progress for several years past, have been prosecuted with vigor during the year. The sea wall has been pushed forward on the west side until it has quite reached the extremity of the Island. One or two years more of labor on this wall will complete the work so that a large tract of land can be filled in and reclaimed. The removal of the ledge of rocks south of the Asylum has also been energetically prosecuted, so that now little remains to be removed.

A new pavilion has been nearly completed during the past summer, under the superintendence of the War-

den, which will furnish accommodation for seventy or eighty quiet and orderly patients. It has been supposed that about as great a proportion of our patients as could be properly cared for in large apartments of the pavilion style was already thus accommodated. If this be the case the new pavilion can be ultimately turned over to the use of the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics.

Until the past summer, the various halls of the Asylum have been entirely unprovided with light, ordinary lanterns only having been furnished for the use of attendants. Hence, as a necessity, patients were obliged to retire to their beds as soon as it became dark. This rendered the night long and wearisome, especially to those who yet preserved a fair degree of mental activity. Others, who were willing enough to retire at any hour however early, were rendered more liable to fall into a condition of hebetude, or to contract filthy or other objectionable habits. The lighting of the Institution with gas has been recommended from time to time as a remedy for these inconveniences; but as a temporary measure ordinary oil lamps have been suspended in the various halls, and furnish a fair amount of light. These lamps, however, are found to be inconvenient and expensive, and only imperfectly to answer the purpose

intended. Hence it is hoped that before the close of another year gas will be introduced.

The necessity of increased accommodation was so fully discussed in the report of last year that little can now be said beyond reiterating the statements then made, and the arguments advanced. At the close of last year the number of patients was one hundred and fifty more than at the beginning; an increase of fifteen per cent on the number in the Asylum at the commencement of the year. There are now 1,035 patients in the Institution, an increase of 123, or thirteen and one-half per cent on the number at the beginning of the year. This number exceeds the accommodation of the Asylum by 440 patients. With such a state of things satisfactory results cannot be anticipated. Patients are often injured, and, it is believed, rendered incurable by being crowded together so that those of incompatible tastes, habits and temperaments, mutually irritate each other. This cannot now be avoided. To really remedy the evil, buildings should immediately be constructed sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of the whole number of patients now in excess of the proper accommodation of the Asylum; for the probable increase at the time such a building shall have been completed, and also, to a certain extent, for the prospective increase beyond that time. Now, if we estimate the future ratio

of increase at only ten per cent a year, in three years from the present time the number of patients in the asylum will be nearly fourteen hundred, or considerably more than double the capacity of our present buildings.

Among the objects most difficult of attainment in an asylum for the insane, are the means to arouse and call into activity the physical and mental powers of the great mass of patients. They are removed from the scenes and activities of ordinary life, and, for the most part, are without personal cares and responsibilities. Hence, the time passes drearily away, unless some means of relaxation and employment are provided. They either think and act little, or to little purpose, and thus fall into a condition of hebetude, or they think only of themselves and of their real or imaginary troubles, and thus sink deeper and deeper into the Slough of Despond. Hence, here, as at other Asylums, especial efforts are made to provide a due proportion of labor and amusement for those patients who require these stimuli. Useful labor is at once the most easy to provide, and the most desirable in its results. Female patients are employed in the domestic duties about the different halls, and in making the various articles of clothing and bedding required for use in the Asylum, and in mending and repairing. Many articles were also

manufactured for other institutions. For the amount of work thus done, reference may be made to the Matron's report.

In addition to the work above specified, many of the patients have been employed in embroidering and in making fancy articles to sell, for the benefit of the Amusement Fund. The men have been employed, for the most part, in gardening, in making roads, and in assisting in the various duties required about an Asylum. With all these means, however, labor cannot be furnished in sufficient quantity, nor does it meet all the indications to be fulfilled. The gymnastic exercises, which were initiated last year, have been regularly continued, and have been satisfactory in their results.

Among other amusements for the daytime have been dancing, concerts, &c. As from time to time, for several years past, so this year, Hooley's Minstrels, of Brooklyn, have given the patients one of their interesting and highly pleasing concerts. Concerts of sacred music have also been given on various occasions by gentlemen and ladies from the city. On the Fourth of July, on Thanksgiving, and on Christmas, all the officers of the Institution remain on duty and do all in their power to make the patients happy. After the extra holiday dinner, to which they are always treated, dancing is on such occasions the order of the day.

Since the halls are now so well lighted that the patients are not under the necessity of retiring to their beds as soon as it becomes dark, it has been found desirable to add to the list of evening distractions and amusements. These have already been successfully commenced, and it is proposed to continue them at least once, and probably two or three times, each week during the winter season.

Already there have been evening entertainments at which a greater or smaller number of patients was present, according to the character of the entertainment, as follows:

November 26th, Magic Lantern Exhibition.
December 1st, Singing School.
do 3d, Reading: The Donation Party—Widow Bedott's Papers.
do 9th, Singing School.
do 11th, Reading: The Election at Eatonville, and Hysterics—Pickwick Papers.
do 14th, Singing School.
do 23d, Singing School.
do 24th, Magic Lantern Exhibition.
do 31st, Magic Lantern Exhibition.

During the last winter many evening exhibitions of pictures by the magic lantern were also given, but of the dates of which no record was made.

Thus far these evening entertainments have been furnished by the Staff alone, but promises have been made by various gentlemen in the city to aid us with readings, lectures, recitations, declamations, music, &c.

The entertainments will thus be more varied and novel in subject and in style, and their usefulness proportionately increased.

But it must not be supposed that either work or amusement is adapted to all classes of patients, or all stages of mental disease. In the early stages of an acute attack, the brain, and oftentimes the whole nervous system, is either in an exhausted, depressed condition, or is in the allied state of excitability in which the increased activity is only an expression of the want of tone that is required to give power and stability, and is, in fact, often the precursor of extreme exhaustion. What is required then in these cases is rest and quietude. This it is usually quite impossible to secure at the home of the patient. There he has long been accustomed to freedom of action and the unrestrained exercise of his will. Those whose office it would be to restrain and control, are oftentimes the very ones over whom he has hitherto been accustomed to exercise authority, and he naturally becomes restive under their control and supervision. In many cases, moreover, his nearest friends are looked upon with suspicion and distrust, or are the objects of marked and dangerous delusions. The ill-advised interference of relations and acquaintances serves often to render the circumstances still more objectionable. For these cases, then, entire separation

from old associations is a primary and necessary step. Seclusion in an asylum removes the patient from these perturbing influences. There he is placed under the control of strangers. He sees that his associates obey and respect an authority that is supreme and unquestionable, and his natural tendency is to fall into the routine and become orderly and manageable. But the same reasons which render a separation from friends advisable, hold equally good against frequent and ill-timed visits, and the more especially if the visitors are injudicious, or are parties to a family quarrel regarding the condition or the disposition that should be made of the patient. The advantage of seclusion would be thus, in a great measure, lost. It is believed that otherwise hopeful cases are sometimes rendered incurable, by the causes just alluded to, before the nature of the influences exerted is fully understood. In a metropolitan asylum the difficulty of properly managing and limiting these visits is greater than elsewhere, owing to the facility with which visits can be made and the pertinacity with which a large circle of friends repeat their visitations and urge their claims for consideration. Hence, it is here especially necessary that friends of patients thoroughly appreciate the reasons why frequent visits to the class of cases in question cannot be permitted, and it is desirable that the family physician

impress upon them the necessity of a cheerful acquiescence in the restrictions often imposed.

After admission to the Asylum the necessary rest and quietude should be secured by placing the patient under the supervision of well trained attendants, who can exert a controlling influence that is felt, rather than perceived, in apartments occupied by few other patients, where they will be secluded from the gaze of curious visitors, and, as much as possible, from all perturbing influences. The rest and quietude thus gained are of much more importance than the administration of drugs, and are indeed the conditions without which the administration of medicine is of little avail. It is only after this stage of depression or of excitability has passed that stimuli should be called into requisition to arouse the mental energies and gradually to lead the patients back to the enjoyment and performance of the activities of ordinary life. Then it is that the tendency to monotony and listlessness in asylum life are to be overcome. Then it is that a due proportion of labor and amusement forms an important element among the means of cure. But a cure may never be effected, and in many cases the disease is essentially chronic in its form from the moment when it first attracts attention. Still, even in these cases, the means of distraction and of employment are of great importance, hardly less im-

portant than in cases which are finally cured. There is a time during the progress of the disease when many of the incurable insane may be aroused to a certain degree of mental and physical activity, and hence to a certain amount of usefulness and enjoyment. If this period be allowed to pass unimproved, the habit of inactivity and listlessness soon becomes confirmed, so that during the remainder of the patient's life he is only a care for others and a burden to himself. But it is not sufficient that the patient be simply permitted to engage in useful labor, or to participate in amusements and intellectual entertainments. All the means that will conduce to these ends are to be brought into requisition. If he refuse food, or if he labor under some serious physical disease that requires medicine, the propriety of administering food or medicine by the use of such means as may be required is never called into question; unless, in the case of medicine, the resistance to its administration is likely to more than counter-balance the good results that might otherwise be attained. So in regard to physical and mental employment, the physician should carefully consider what is best adapted to the welfare of the patient, and then, without regard to the patient's wishes, enjoin and if practicable enforce a participation in such employment. What at first is performed under a moral pressure, that may in some sort

partake of the nature of compulsion, is afterwards regularly and cheerfully performed as a habit. The patient's usefulness is thus increased, and his health and happiness promoted for the remainder of his life.

As has already been mentioned, it is difficult to provide sufficient physical employment that is suited to the condition and capabilities of the patients. With the two-fold object of securing a greater amount of useful and pleasing labor, and of the means of entertainment, many of the female patients have been employed during the past year, under the direction of the Matron, in fancy needlework, embroidery, knitting, &c., for the benefit of what is styled the Amusement Fund. The articles made are exposed for sale at a reasonable price, and are purchased by visitors or friends of the Institution as objects of curiosity or of use. The money realized is expended in such a way as is thought most likely to conduce to the amusement or improvement of the great mass of patients, that is, by the purchase of pictures for exhibition, of music, and musical instruments, of books, &c.

The following is an exhibit of the account current of the Amusement Fund for the past year, viz :

Amusement Fund.

		Dr.	Cr.
Sept. 1.	To Cash (net)	$125 00	
3.	By Magic Lantern Pictures bought of E. R. Chapin		$7 00
	Sundries		1 88
24.	Magic Lantern Pictures bo't of C. Chester.		22 50
Oct. 4.	do do do		4 50
	do do Anthony..		24 00
	Sundries		1 55
	Magic Lantern Pictures bought of B. Pike & Sons		24 00
Nov. 26.	Musicians for Christmas		10 00
Dec. 9.	Violin		10 00
	Violin Case		2 00
	Violin Strings		1 00
	Music Books		2 00
	Lines for Magic Lantern		1 76
18.	Violin Bows repaired		1 50
	Tissue Paper, &c., for Christmas embellishment		7 74
24.	Stereoscope		1 50
	Cash to balance		2 07
		$125 00	$125 00

Many of the patients work with more cheerfulness and enthusiasm for the benefit of the Amusement Fund than for ordinary purposes, both on account of the nature of the object, and because the work is more in accordance with their tastes. The benefit derived simply from the employment thus afforded fully justifies the establishment of this branch of industry, and amply repays for all the time and attention required, on the part of officers, to carry it into successful operation. The money realized from the sales is to be expended for purposes that will be of interest to as many of the

household as possible, and, for the most part, for objects so durable as to form a lasting monument of the industry of the patients.

A large hospital for the insane, like the New York City Lunatic Asylum, should be made of use not only to the patients within its walls at any specified time, but the facts ascertained, the principles discovered and the experience gained should be made available to those who shall hereafter have charge of the Asylum, and to the general interests of science. This can only be done by keeping a careful record of histories, facts and experiences. The method now in use at this Asylum was initiated by the present Resident Physician, about ten years ago, and has been in successful operation up to the present time. The system is as follows:

On the admission of a patient, as complete a history of the case as can then be ascertained is taken by the Examining Physician, one of the assistants on the Medical Staff, including the results of a personal examination, the testimony of the patient, and the testimony of his friends and medical advisers. If additional information is gained from friends, at a subsequent period, this also is added as part of the history. The facts thus ascertained are recorded in a blotter by the Physician. The history is then carefully transcribed from the blotter to a book of records by an engrossing clerk. The

record books are made of such style that a single page proves sufficient for the past and current history of the great majority of cases. If the history of any case requires more space, the next unoccupied page is used for a continuation of the history. Cases are recorded successively in the order of their admission; but if the case be one of re-admission, the personal description only is recorded in regular order, when space remains for a continuation of the history under that of the previous admission. The personal description is recorded in regular order, to facilitate the discovery of patients who may be admitted under an *alias*. Each hall or ward in the Institution is furnished with a prescription book, which is handed to the Medical Officer on his morning visit by the attendant. In this book he finds recorded by the attendant, opposite numbers that refer to the particular points, the number of patients in the hall, the number of those sick in bed, the number secluded in a room by themselves, the number under personal restraint, the number under treatment, the number who perform a fair day's work, and the number who did light duty on the previous day. He also finds recorded the names of patients admitted to the hall since his previous morning visit, and from whence; the names of those sent away, and to what place; and the name of any patient who may have died, with the

hour at which death occurred. In this book all important observations on the current history and progress of the case are recorded by the Physician, including prescriptions, orders for, and directions concerning the patient.

As soon as the morning visit is finished, the attendant takes or sends the prescription book to the apothecary who puts up the prescriptions. The book is then sent to the engrossing clerk, who transcribes the general remarks above alluded to into a book of morning reports, and the observations and prescriptions in the book of records, as a part of the current history of each particular patient referred to. There are three distinct indexes to the record books: first, an index belonging to each book, comprising only the names contained in that book; secondly, an index to all the record books for daily use, containing only the names of the patients yet in the Asylum and of those recently discharged; and thirdly, a general index containing the names of all the patients in all the books of record. When post-mortem examinations are made the notes on the examination are recorded as a portion of the history. A general analysis is made of each case to facilitate the comparison of certain points, and to aid in certain generalizations. In like manner an analysis is made of the post-mortem examinations. These analyses are recorded by the

engrossing clerk in books provided for the purpose. These books may be considered as of the utmost importance in a scientific point of view, for whatever observations are not recorded are lost with, and are of use only to the person who makes them. The records are also of great advantage in facilitating the treatment of particular cases, for even the attending physician cannot always keep in mind all the points of special interest and importance. They are also of use in allaying suspicions, which sometimes arise on the part of friends of patients, by showing that certain prescripthions have been made, or orders given. Finally, they are important when the past mental condition of a patient is called in question in courts of justice. But if these books are not well and correctly kept much of their value is lost. If some things are omitted, if remarks about one patient are recorded under the history of another, or if medical terms or signs are misunderstood by the clerk, these records become, in particular cases, of positive disadvantage. Hence the great importance of having an engrossing clerk who is correct and faithful, and who perfectly understands the work he has to do. Heretofore these clerks, who have been unsalaried men, have often been incompetent or unfaithful, or have gone away soon after becoming thoroughly conversant with their work. Hence it would seem to be of

great importance that a good faithful man, of fair intelligence, be employed at a moderate salary to perform the duties of engrossing clerk. Such a clerk might also keep the registers in the Warden's office, which are in some sort a complement to the books already referred to, and which no less require to be correctly kept.

Some valuable donations have been made to the Institution during the past year. Mr. I. S. Pierson, of No. 125 W. 41st street, has presented a stereoscope and more than one hundred fine stereoscopic views. A donation of thirty dollars for books, and of papers and periodicals, has been made through the Rev. Edward Cowley. Geo. Kellock, Esq., has regularly sent several copies of German and other newspapers. Through Mrs. George Doyle, donations have been received from the Right Rev. Horatio Potter; the Protestant Episcopal and Church Book Society; the Episcopal Tract and Prayer-Book Society; the American Tract Society; Mr. Thorburn, of John street, New York; Cotter & Brothers, New York; Mr. Chambers, sec'y Farmers' Club; McIlvane & Young, No. 9 John street, New York; Mr. W. Randolph, New York; Charles Scribner, 654 Broadway; Christ Church, Williamsburgh; Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Hanfield, and Mrs. Dougherty, New York; Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Butts, Mrs. Storms, Mrs. Darby, Mrs. Humphries, Mrs. Henry Barnes, Mrs. Chapman, and

Mrs. Myers, Williamsburgh. Benjamin Pike & Sons have given the use of fine views for the magic lantern as often as desired, and have thus generously offered facilites for our evening entertainments that could not otherwise have been procured.

To the attendants, on whom devolves the immediate care and supervision of his patients, the medical superintendent of our asylum for the insane is peculiarly dependent for his success. It is not sufficient that they obey the letter of certain rules that may be adopted for their government and instruction; they must also be pervaded with the spirit that animates the physician, in order that his influence may be exerted upon his patients, even in his absence; their bearing, the tone of voice, and the manner in which they carry out the instructions of the physician, are all important, much more important, indeed, than the medicine administered or the regimen enjoined. Hence, it is, that so much stress has been laid by superintendents of asylums on the careful selection of attendants, with a view to their adaptation to the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to their charge. Hence, it is, that they desire attendants to be, to the fullest possible extent, under the magnetism of their own personal influence. Hence, it is, that they frequently discharge attendants, not for any positive fault, not for any neglect, but simply because they are

found wanting in these peculiar characteristics required for the successful management of the insane, in tact, in the ability to catch and carry into practice the wishes and *animus* of the physician. The duties of faithful attendants are difficult, and their labors arduous. They are required to be on their post of duty by night, as well as by day; they have the insane for their constant associates, and are often exposed to their blows and buffetings, or to abusive language and untruthful complaints, that are a severe trial to their equanimity, inasmuch as the patient often has the appearance of being actuated by malice quite as much as by disease. The friends of patients also often believe their unfounded complaints or untruthful stories, to the great chagrin and annoyance of the attendants, and the investigation rendered necessary by these complaints, is a still further source of discomfort. To those attendants who have faithfully endeavored to fulfill the difficult duties and requirements of their position, the highest meed of praise is due and is gladly accorded.

The services of Mr. James W. Smyth, as Warden, have been continued throughout the year, and the zeal and efficiency with which he has performed the duties of his office are worthy of the highest commendation. Mrs. Mary E. Goodwin still holds the position of Matron, which she has so ably and efficiently filled for

many years past. Her untiring activity, her willing subordination to her superior officers, and her devotion to the interests of the Institution and the welfare of the patients, have proved an invaluable aid to the labors of the Medical Staff.

Mr. William H. Bogle, the Clerk at the commencement of the year, was succeeded by Mr. David Doremus, who was in turn transferred to another institution, and the place filled by the appointment of Mr. O. M. Arnold, who still fills the office. Mr. Frederic A. Guerin served satisfactorily as Apothecary until his resignation for a more lucrative position. Mr. J. Murphy was appointed to fill the vacancy thus made, and performs his important functions with care and fidelity. The usual religious services have been regularly held by the Rev. Zetus Searle, the Rev. Edward Cowley, and the Rev. Father Gelinas. The kind offices of these clergymen have also been afforded to the sick as occasion required, and those in need of spiritual advice and consolation.

Dr. Theodore H. Kellogg still holds the position of Senior Assistant Physician, and acts as Physician in Charge during any temporary absence of the Resident Physician. To this officer the Resident Physician is under especial obligations for the sound judgment and assiduity with which he has aided in the general super-

vision of the Institution, and in the care and treatment of the patients.

To Dr. E. B. Dalton, who was appointed Associate Physician some months since, thanks are returned for his valuable services in general inspection and in other ways. Thanks are also returned to Drs. Frank H. Hamilton, Stephen Smith, and W. B. Eager, for aid and advice as members of a committee on plans for a new Asylum building. This committee, of which the Resident Physician and Dr. Dalton, Associate Physician, are also members, will continue its sessions from time to time until the object for which it was appointed shall have been accomplished.

Dr. Eli Warner, and Dr. W. J. G. Dawson, Assistant Physicians, resigned at the expiration of their year of service, and the vacancies thus made were filled by the appointment of Drs. J. C. Hallock and E. A. Kilbourne. These gentlemen also resigned in the summer, on account of unforseen contingencies, and their places were filled by the appointment of Drs. J. Howard Morgan, and Dwight R. Burrell, who still serve as Assistant Physicians. Drs. W. L. Hall and Daniel McEwan, Assistant Physicians to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics, have also had charge of the insane patients quartered in the Pavilions contiguous to the Hospital. All these Physicians have, by their faithful service and

gentlemanly bearing, earned the gratitude and esteem of the officers with whom they have been associated, and of the patients placed under their care.

To the members of your Honorable Board, renewed thanks are tendered for their many marks of personal consideration, and for the zeal and promptitude with which they have ever seconded the endeavors of the Resident Physician to promote the welfare of those placed under his care.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. PARSONS,

Resident Physician.

N. Y. CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, *Jan.* 1*st*, 1869.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.

1868.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining January 1st, 1868	320	592	912
Admissions	319	349	668
Total number under treatment.....	639	941	1,580
Discharges	205	205	410
Deaths	68	67	135
Total number discharged.....	273	272	545
Total number remaining	366	669	1,035

Table showing the Nativities of Patients admitted into the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	97	192	289
United States	99	52	151
Germany	68	60	128
England	11	13	24
France	7	5	12
Scotland	5	4	9
Prussia	5	4	9
Canada	5	4	9
Poland	2	2	4
Switzerland	2	1	3
Spain	1	1	2
Austria	2	..	2
Norway	1	..	1
Cuba	..	1	1
Belgium	..	1	1
Sweden	..	1	1
Malta	1	..	1
Hungary	1	..	1
Italy	1	..	1
Denmark	2	..	2
Holland	1	..	1
At Sea	1	..	1
Unknown	7	8	15
	319	349	668

Table showing the Civil Condition of Patients admitted into the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	157	141	298
Married	121	146	267
Widowed	13	31	44
Unknown	28	31	59
	319	349	668

Table showing the Profession of Religion of Patients admitted during the year 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Catholics	145	189	334
Protestants	114	100	214
Jews	12	14	26
Unknown	48	46	94
	319	349	668

Table showing the Ages of Patients admitted into the New York City Lunatic Asylum, at the time of Admission, during the year 1868.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	12	17	29
From 20 to 30 years	96	116	212
From 30 to 40 years	112	106	218
From 40 to 50 years	51	66	117
From 50 to 60 years	24	20	44
From 60 to 70 years	19	7	26
From 70 to 80 years		6	6
From 80 to 90 years	1	2	3
Unknown	4	9	13
	319	349	668

Table of Admissions for each month in the year 1868.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	24	27	51
February	22	25	47
March	27	31	58
April	28	27	55
May	28	42	70
June	30	43	73
July	29	41	70
August	38	26	64
September	29	27	56
October	28	18	46
November	23	24	47
December	13	18	31
Total	319	349	668

Table of Discharges for each month in the year 1868.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	15	12	27
February	12	15	27
March	16	8	24
April	12	20	32
May	9	12	21
June	13	23	36
July	18	31	49
August	29	23	52
September	15	28	43
October	29	12	41
November	21	16	37
December	16	5	21
Total	205	205	410

Table of Deaths for each month in the year 1868.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	7	8	15
February	7	5	12
March	2	7	9
April	10	9	19
May	3	3	6
June	6	4	10
July	6	2	8
August	6	7	13
September	2	5	7
October	8	5	13
November	4	6	10
December	7	6	13
Total	68	67	135

Table showing the Form of Insanity of those discharged during the year 1868.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Improper subjects.	Total.
Mania	91	42	16	..	149
do Partial	35	27	18	..	80
do Puerperal	7	...	..	..	7
do Recurrent	...	1	..	..	1
do Chronic	...	3	7	..	10
do Epileptic	7	12	3	..	22
do à Potu	27	...	..	..	27
do Acute	1	...	2	..	3
Dementia	...	2	12	..	14
do Epilepsy	...	...	1	..	1
do Senile	1	...	3	..	4
do Primary	6	...	..	..	6
Paralysie Generale	...	1	3	..	4
Melancholia	27	28	10	..	65
do Puerperal	2	1	..	..	3
do Acute	...	1	..	..	1
Erotomania	...	...	1	..	1
Imbecility	1	...	4	..	5
Epilepsy	...	...	1	..	1
Idiocy from Epilepsy	...	...	1	..	1
Dementia Prim'y with Catalepsy	1	...	..	..	1
Improper Subjects	...	...	..	4	4
	206	118	82	4	410

Table showing the term of Residence in the Asylum of those Discharged during the year 1868.

	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Improper subjects.	Total.
Less than 3 months.....	98	48	43	4	193
From 3 to 6 months.....	53	40	24	..	117
From 6 to 12 months.	43	15	10	..	68
From 1 year to 3 years.....	10	11	5	..	26
From 3 years to 6 years....	1	2	..	..	3
From 6 years to 12 years...	1	2	..	..	3
	206	118	82	4	410

Table showing the Cause of Death of those who Died during the year 1868.

Exhaustion and Mania	20
do do Melancholia	1
General Paralysis	19
do do and Epileptic Convulsions	1
do do and Congestio Cerebri	1
Diarrhœa	13
do and Scorbutus	1
do and Melancholia	2
Scorbutus	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
do do and Syncope	1
do do and Cardiac Disease	1
do do and Scorbutus	2
Inanition	4
do and Senectus	1
Epilepsy	4
Softening of Brain	3
Senectus	4
Suicide by Submersion	3
do Hanging	1
do Suffocation	1
Typhomania	3
Pleuro-Pneumonia	2
do do and Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Dysentery	2
do and Inanition	1
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia	2
Chronic Diarrhœa	2
Apoplexy	2
Asthenia and Softening of Brain	1
do and Chronic Mania	1
do and Melancholia	1
do and Acute Mania	1
do and Dysentry	1
do and Hemiplegia	1
Debilitas	1
do and Epilepsy	1
Exhaustion from Mania and Burns	1

Eclampsia and Chronic Meningitis	1
Pneumonia	1
do and Scorbutus	1
do and Phthisis	1
do and Exhaustion from Mania	1
do and Epilepsy	1
Meningitis	1
Pleuritis and Scorbutus	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas	1
Marasmus	1
Capillary Bronchitis and Bright's Disease	1
do do and Cardiac	1
Syncope and Pneumonia	1
Congestio Cerebri	1
do and Epilepsy	1
Total	135

Clothing and Bedding made at the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

Denim Dresses	249
Gingham Dresses	247
Chemises	687
Kersey Petticoats	300
Shirts	600
Pants, pairs	473
Jackets	198
Suspenders, pairs	380
Shrouds	143
Sheets	1,859
Pillow Cases	539
Bed Ticks	565
Pillow Ticks	265
Comforters, Burlaps	156
Crash Towels, Rollers	50
Diaper Hand Towels	24
Camisoles, Canvas	30
Suits of Mens' Canvas	3
Check Spreads	50

Articles Repaired.

Jackets	424
Pants	1,331
Shirts	946
Socks	53
Chemises	17
Camisoles	17
Blankets	72
Bed Ticks	58
Sheets	103



REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, LUNATIC ASYLUM,
BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *Jan.* 1*st*, 1869.

JAMES BOWEN, ESQ, *President of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIR—In accordance with the requirements of your Honorable Board, I most respectfully present you with the Annual Report, as Warden of this Institution, and in doing so, it is a matter of gratification, and affords me great pleasure that I can testify to its continued and increasing usefulness.

As executive officer of this Asylum, I have deeply felt the responsibility which devolves on me, in carrying out the duties which are necessarily entailed thereon and incidental thereto, and have endeavored (acting under the guidance of your Honorable Board) to promote the interest and welfare of this department to the best of my ability and power.

There were in the Asylum at the date of the last Report, January 1st, 1868, 912 patients, of whom 320 were males, and 592 were females, making a total of 912. Since which there has been admitted 319 males, and 349 females; and discharged and died 273 males, and 272

females, leaving the number of 1035 now remaining in the Institution. Of those discharged, 211 were, in the opinion of the physicians, recovered; 117 improved, and 82 unimproved, the latter being discharged at the request of their friends.

The whole number treated during the year was 1580, of these 135 died in that period, showing a percentage of 8½ per cent of the whole number who had received treatment. Of those admitted, 154 were natives, and 514 foreigners.

Number of Patients in the Asylum January 1st, 1868			912	
do	do	admitted during the year 1868	668	
				1,580
do	do	discharged recovered	211	
do	do	do improved	117	
do	do	do unimproved	82	
do	do	died	135	
				545
Total remaining Dec. 31st, 1868				1,035

The following tables from A to I, will show the statistical items of importance throughout the year:

"TABLE "A,"

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the Native and Foreign Patients at the New York City Lunatic Asylum, during the year 1868.

	Males.		Females.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Totals.
Remaining Jan. 1st, 1868.....	87	233	91	501	912
Admissions during 1868.....	101	218	53	296	668
Total number under treatment..	188	451	144	797	1,580
Discharged during 1868.....	67	138	47	158	410
	121	313	97	639	1,170
Deaths during 1868.....	17	51	13	54	135
Number remaining Jan. 1, '69.	104	262	84	585	1,035

TABLE "B,"

Showing the Nativities of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

NATIVITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	97	192	289
United States	99	52	151
Germany	68	60	128
England	11	13	24
France	7	5	12
Scotland	5	4	9
Prussia	5	4	9
Canada	5	4	9
Poland	2	2	4
Switzerland	2	1	3
Spain	1	1	2
Austria	2	...	2
Norway	1	...	1
Cuba	..	1	1
Belgium	..	1	1
Sweden	..	1	1
Malta	1	...	1
Hungary	1	...	1
Italy	1	...	1
Denmark	2	...	2
Holland	1	...	1
At Sea	1	...	1
Unknown	7	8	15
	319	349	668

TABLE "C,"

Showing the Form of Insanity of those Discharged at the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

FORM OF INSANITY.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
Mania	91	42	16	149
do Partial	35	27	18	80
do Recurrent.	..	1	..	1
do Puerperal	7	..	..	7
do Chronic	..	3	7	10
do Epileptic	7	12	3	22
do a Potu	27	..	..	27
do Acute	1	..	2	3
Dementia	..	2	12	14
do from Epilepsy	..	..	1	1
do Senile	1	..	3	4
do Primary	6	..	..	6
Paralysis Generale	..	1	3	4
Melancholia	27	28	10	65
do Puerperal	2	1	..	3
do Acute	..	1	..	1
Erotomania	..	..	1	1
Imbecility	1	..	4	5
Epilepsy	..	..	1	1
Idiocy from Epilepsy	..	..	1	1
Dementia Primary with Catalepsy	1	..	..	1
Improper Subjects	4	..	..	4
	210	118	82	410

TABLE "D,"

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	161	129	290
Married	117	149	266
Widows	...	37	37
Widowers	12	...	12
Divorced	1	...	1
Unknown	28	34	62
	319	349	668

TABLE "E,"

Showing the Professions of Religion of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

PROFESSION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Catholic	145	189	334
Protestant	114	100	214
Hebrew	12	14	26
Unknown	48	46	94
	319	349	668

TABLE "D,"

Showing the Civil Condition of the Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	161	129	290
Married	117	149	266
Widows	...	37	37
Widowers	12	...	12
Divorced	1	...	1
Unknown	28	34	62
	319	349	668

TABLE "E,"

Showing the Professions of Religion of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

PROFESSION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Catholic	145	189	334
Protestant	114	100	214
Hebrew	12	14	26
Unknown	48	46	94
	319	349	668

TABLE "F,"

Showing the Ages of Patients admitted in the New York City Lunatic Asylum at the time of their Admission during the year 1868.

AGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years of age	12	17	29
From 20 to 30 years	96	116	212
30 to 40 years	112	106	218
40 to 50 years	51	66	117
50 to 60 years	24	20	44
60 to 70 years	19	7	26
70 to 80 years	...	6	6
80 to 90 years	1	2	3
Unknown	4	9	13
Total	319	349	668

TABLE "G,"

Showing the term of Residence of those Patients discharged from the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

TIME OF RESIDENCE.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Less than 3 months	91	79	170
From 3 to 6 months	75	74	149
From 6 to 12 months	17	26	43
Over 12 months	22	26	48
Total	205	205	410

TABLE "H,"

Showing the Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

Admissions.

	Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	9	15	2	25	51
February	7	15	2	23	47
March	12	15	5	26	58
April	6	22	7	20	55
May	7	21	10	32	70
June	6	24	7	36	73
July	13	16	9	32	70
August	13	25	4	22	64
September	8	21	1	26	56
October	8	20	2	16	46
November	8	15	4	20	47
December	4	9	..	18	31
Total	101	218	53	296	668

Discharges.

	Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	4	11	2	10	27
February	2	10	2	13	27
March	4	12	2	6	24
April	4	8	5	15	32
May	4	5	4	8	21
June	4	9	7	16	36
July	8	10	9	22	49
August	11	18	6	17	52
September	5	10	3	25	43
October	13	16	2	10	41
November	4	17	4	12	37
December	4	12	1	4	21
Total	67	138	47	158	410

Deaths.

	Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
January	3	4	2	6	15
February	1	6	1	4	12
March	..	2	3	4	9
April	1	9	3	6	19
May	1	2	..	3	6
June	2	4	..	4	10
July	3	3	..	2	8
August	..	6	1	6	13
September	..	2	..	5	7
October	2	6	..	5	13
November	..	4	2	4	10
December	4	3	1	5	13
Total	17	51	13	54	135

TABLE "I,"

Showing the Causes of Death in the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

Exhaustion and Mania	29
do do Melancholia	1
General Paralysis	19
do do and Epileptic Convulsions	1
do do and Congestio Cerebri	1
Diarrhœa	13
do and Scorbutus	1
do and Melancholia	2
Scorbutus	8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5
do do and Syncope	1
do do and Cardiac Disease	1
do do and Scorbutus	2
Inanition	4
do and Senectus	1
Epilepsy	4
Softening of Brain	3
Senectus	4
Suicide by Submersion	3
do Hanging	1
do Suffocation	1
Typhomania	3
Pleuro-Pneumonia	2
do do and Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Dysentery	2
do and Inanition	1
Progressive Locomotor Ataxia	2
Chronic Diarrhœa	2
Apoplexy	2
Asthenia and Softening of Brain	1
do and Chronic Mania	1
do and Melancholia	1
do and Acute Mania	1
do and Dysentery	1
do and Hemiplegia	1
Debilitas	1
do and Epilepsy	1

Exhaustion from Mania and Burns	1
Eclampsia and Chronic Meningitis	1
Pneumonia	1
do and Scorbutus	1
do and Phthisis	1
de and Exhaustion from Mania	1
do and Epilepsy	1
Meningitis	1
Pleuritis and Scorbutus	1
Phlegmonous Erysipelas	1
Marasmus	1
Capillary Bronchitis and Bright's Disease	1
do do and Cardiac	1
Syncope and Pneumonia	1
Congestio Cerebri	1
do and Epilepsy	1
Total	135

MATRON'S REPORT

Of Clothing and Bedding made and repaired at the New York City Lunatic Asylum during the year 1868.

Denim Dresses	348
Gingham Dresses	247
Chemises	687
Kersey Petticoats	300
Shirts	600
Pants	473
Jackets	198
Pairs of Suspenders	330
Shrouds	143
Sheets	1,859
Pillow Cases	539
Bed Ticks	565
Pillow Ticks	265
Burlap Comforters	156
Crash Roller Towels	50
Diaper Hand Towels	24
Camisoles	30
Canvas Suits for Men	3
Check Spreads	50
Total	6,909

Clothing Repaired.

Jackets	424
Pairs of Pants	1,331
Shirts	946
Socks	53
Chemises	17
Camisoles	17
Blankets	72
Bed Ticks	58
Sheets	103
Total	3,021

During the past twelve months, ending the 31st of December, 1868, and from the date of the last Report, all the asylum buildings have been put into (as far as means would permit) a thorough and very comprehensive state of repair. The greater portion of the work has been executed by patients, who have, to a certain extent, so far recovered as to allow them to follow their legitimate avocations, and who have, I may say, taken a deep interest with me in the various improvements and repairs.

The labor of these persons, you will not fail to perceive, has been a measure of true economy, and will unquestionably appear on an inspection of the Institution.

I need not inform you, as it must be apparent to your Honorable Board, that the wear and tear of buildings, fixtures and utensils occupied and used by the unfortunate insane is, as you might expect, incessant, and when decay and want of prompt attention gets largely in advance of repair, as was the case on my entering on the duties devolving on me as Warden of this Institution, the loss is not easily recovered, and it has required a more than ordinary amount of perseverance and determination to regain the past.

The condition of the Middle House demanded considerable attention, and it was considered advisable to

repaint and renovate those parts which had been longest in use, and had suffered most from exposure.

Accordingly, in the early part of the past year, storm doors and porticos were erected at the various entrances, the centre of the building was thoroughly repainted and finished in imitation of marble blocks, and the doors leading from, to the various halls, were painted and grained in oak, while the wainscoting and mouldings were finished in black walnut, thereby presenting to the eye a more pleasant and cheerful aspect than it hitherto possessed.

Female Hall One, has, I may say, been entirely renovated and put in a state of thorough and complete repair. The length of the Hall is two hundred feet, by ten feet wide, without the patients' apartments, of which there are forty. The entire Hall, including the sleeping rooms, has been refloored with narrow yellow pine plank, the whole measuring some four thousand square feet of flooring; the window sills and door casings have been restored. and the entire Hall has been painted throughout, thereby presenting a marked and flattering contrast to its previous appearance.

Female Halls Two and Three, and Male Halls One, Two and Three, have also had considerable attention, having been placed in thorough repair and repainted throughout.

It was determined by your Honorable Board, in consequence of the overcrowded state of the Asylum, to fit up the male tank-room as a dormitory for such patients as the Resident Physician might deem advisable. This has been accomplished, and the other Halls have thus been relieved, the result of which has been most satisfactory, and adds much to the comfort and well being of the patients.

Pavilions A and B.

These two Pavilions, which are devoted to the use of the incurable insane, it was found necessary to improve in order to facilitate the domestic arrangements, and conduce more to the comfort of the patients. To accomplish this, a large and commodious dining hall of forty feet long and twenty-nine feet wide was erected on the east side of these Pavilions, which has not only resulted in that which was first intended, but adds greatly to the cleanliness of the Halls, which are now only used as sitting and sleeping apartments. There has also been added to the above Pavilions, two wings thirty feet long by twenty-eight and a half feet wide, for the use and accommodation of the Medical Staff.

The inconvenience which had attended the operations of the Institution for some years past, owing to its limited capacity compared with the want it is intended to

supply, being laid before your Honorable Board in the early part of the past year, resulted in your immediate determination to obviate such difficulty as far as possible by the erection of a new Pavilion, and which I feel proud and honored in informing you is completed.

In the beginning of August, it was decided that the piece of ground lying to the east of Pavilion C should be appropriated to such purpose, and work forthwith commenced. In order to overcome and remedy the difficulties arising from the nature of the ground, a deep stone foundation was sunk on which piers were erected, and the intermediate spaces between walled up with stone. The length of the building is one hundred and sixty feet, twenty-nine feet wide, and twenty-one feet high; connected with this is a spacious dining hall, forty feet long by twenty-nine feet wide, and also a wing for Medical Officers, thirty feet long by twenty-nine feet wide. In order to insure greater warmth in this Pavilion than had been obtained in those previously erected, the side walls are bricked up, and the floors deafened throughout. Considerable attention and care has been paid to its ventilation, a most important feature in the construction of a building of this kind, and I am in hopes, with the valuable advice and assistance of Dr. E. B. Dalton, Associate Resident Physician, to succeed in making this Pavilion a model hospital.

In conclusion, as to the minutia of improvements and repairs which are far too numerous to particularize. I respectfully refer you to the quarterly reports of improvements and repairs, which you will not fail to observe have been somewhat voluminous, and, at the same time, I would remind you and draw your attention to the fact, that great care has been taken to provide light and suitable employment for those patients who were so disposed, in a way useful to themselves and of profit to the Institution. Those of the males who are capable and willing (no compulsion being under any circumstances used, but purely voluntary), have been employed on the grounds, in the gardens, in repairing, making and grading the roads, in the cook and engine-house, chopping fire wood, and many other useful and necessary light employments, whilst others who had the capability were employed in the various mechanical branches, the necessity of which was demanded and required in carrying out the building and other improvements during the past year. Likewise, the female portion of the inmates have by no means been idle, but have been actively employed in making, repairing and keeping in order the clothing, bedding, &c., &c., of the Institution, as will be seen by reference to the Matron's Report, and in fact I may say, that the only expense to which this Institution has been placed has been for ma-

terial, the work itself having been performed by inmate labor.

Although much has been done for the Middle House, which has been, and is conducive to the comfort of the inmates and better working of the Institution. I cannot consistently with my duty, neglect bringing before the notice of your Honorable Board the necessity there exists for certain improvements in other parts of the establishment.

Foremost, it is almost demanded, and a matter of considerable importance and necessity, that the building standing in the rear of the main edifice, known as the Cook House, in which nearly the whole of the domestic labor of the Institution is performed, should at least be double its present capacity. The building is sixty feet long by sixty-five feet wide, one story high, in which all the laundry work is done, including washing, ironing, drying, and the cooking for all the patients, attendants and assistants, also a dining room for a large number of persons employed about the Institution. On one side of this building is also the Engine House and Boiler House. Here steam is generated for warming and ventilating the building, and for propeling the engine by which all the water for supplying the two wings is thrown up into the tanks. So many departments crowded into so small a space, must neces-

sarily be performed at a disadvantage; the enlargement of this building seems demanded by every consideration.

Another improvement which has no doubt already forced itself before you, and which cannot but strike you as being much needed, is the removal of that pile of old buildings situated at the east side of the new Pavilion, and now used as Carpenter's Shop, Tin and Blacksmith's Shop, Dead House, Barn, &c., &c., and whose dilapidated condition are not only unsightly in their appearance, but are totally inadequate and in no way adapted to the requirements of the Institution.

There is reason for great thankfulness for the merciful Providence which has watched over us, in guarding us from the devastating effects of epidemics, of which I am happy in informing you that we have been entirely free.

Every endeavor has been made to provide the patients with suitable out-door exercise and recreation, those who are not disposed to interest themselves in the garden, or in other light employment already refered to, use the yard in the front of the west wing of the main building as a promenade, and which has been in continual use when the weather permitted. The females have had every opportunity afforded them of free access to the garden and grounds when so inclined.

The in-door amusements have been much the same as in previous years, consisting of exhibitions of the magic lantern, dancing, &c.

The holidays have likewise been duly observed.

Our cordial thanks are due to Messrs. Benjamin Pike and Sons, and Mr. Charles Chapin, for the use of their valuable and entertaining slides for the magic lantern; to Hooley's Minstrels, of Brooklyn, for their entertainment, and also to the ladies and gentlemen from the city, who have kindly given concerts of sacred music.

Religious services have been duly performed and observed on the Sabbath and week days, and thanks are due to the Rev. Zetus Searle of this Institution, the Rev. Father Gelene, of the Alms House, and the Rev. Edward Cowley, of Charity Hospital, for their faithful attention to the spiritual welfare of the inmates of this Institution.

The duties devolving on the various officers and attendants who have been associated with me in carrying out the details of this Asylum, are generally deserving of commendation for their faithful attention in the observance of its rules and regulations.

To your Honorable Board I tender my warmest and heartfelt thanks, for the prompt and efficient manner in which you have assisted me in carrying out the duties

devolving on me in connection with this Institution. You have always manifested the greatest solicitude for the comfort of the patients; their wants you have most cheerfully and promptly supplied, and nothing has been left undone to mitigate their sufferings both mentally and physically.

Very respectfully,

JAMES W. SMYTH,

Warden.

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
4	11 95 2.6	38 5.5	12,526 42
3	9 16 6.5	31 6.0	9,669 61
1 7.3	9 72 5.7	31 3.7	10,406 54
2 7.2	10 13 8.5	33 7.9	10,473 16
2 2.2	9 35 0.4	30 1.6	9,939 54
3 2.3	9 90 0.1	33 1	10,603 33
3 0.2	8 64 2.4	27 8.7	9,990 63
3 2.9	7 14 3.3	23 0.4	8,386 25
1 7.8	7 77 3.1	25 9.1	9,288 87
1 9.7	19 45 8.4	30 5.1	10,385 38
3 9.1	10 51 2.8	35 0.4	11,785 03
2 4.9	6 67 8.6	35 1.5	7,753 87
33 4.3	$110 44 2.4	$3 76 1.2	$121,208 63
2 7.7	$9 20 3.5	31 3.4	$10,100 72

New Buildings.....	$5,781 37
New Asylum	$76 12

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INFANT HOSPITAL.

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the Year ending December 31, 1868.

MEDICAL BOARD:

GEORGE T. ELLIOTT, Jr., M. D., *President.*

E. S. DUNSTER, M. D., *Secretary.*

ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D.,
J. LEWIS SMITH, M. D.,
AUSTIN FLINT, Sr., M. D.,
ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D

F. A. CASTLE, M. D., *House Physician.*
J. E. GRAHAM, M. D., *Ass't House Physician.*
DAVID M. DOREMUS, *Clerk.*
ELLEN DUNDAS, *Matron.*
JAMES KEEN, *Apothecary.*

INFANT HOSPITAL.

GEORGE T. ELLIOT, JR., M. D., *President Medical Board of the Infant Hospital:*

SIR—In submitting to your Board the Report of the Infant Hospital for the year which has just closed, but little can be said of the present form of organization, as it has existed barely a month, and that under the adverse circumstances which usually attend such changes at the outset.

On the 8th day of January last, the Institution—then under the management of the Medical Board of the Charity Hospital—was moved from the Alms House Department, on Blackwell's Island, to its present location, in a portion of the building erected for the use of the Inebriate Asylum, it being believed that, though but poorly calculated for the purposes of a nursery for infants, it would nevertheless furnish better hygienic conditions than could be found at the Alms House, and would serve until the building then commenced on Randall's Island should be finished, but there is little doubt

that one of the chief obstacles, in the way of successfully rearing the infants admitted to the Institution, is to be found in the want of adaptation of the building to the purpose for which it is used, and that in the new Hospital, where attention has been paid to the special requirements of the service, the degree of success will be greater.

Soon after the removal, the corps of Visiting Physicians was increased from two to four, in order that daily visits might be made, and to insure more experience on the part of the resident staff, their term of service was increased from two to four months.

The attempt to institute a system of wet-nursing, which was commenced at the Alms House, was continued after the removal, and all that could be done under the circumstances to render the position desirable by means of a distinctive dress, generous diet, and freedom from manual labor, was done, but the desire to be free from all restraint—even that of an offspring—the offer of liberal wages for wet-nursing in the city, aided by the efforts of wet-nurse agents, who visited the Hospital on pretended business of different sorts, &c., combined to keep the supply of wet-nurses much below the number required for the care of such of the foundling children as were not old enough to be fed by hand.

As to the food, it may be said that, excepting for wo-

men who are wet-nursing two children, and for such as are wet-nursing none, no dietary table has been prepared, the manner of feeding the children having been left to the judgment of the Matron, and subject to such changes as each Visiting or House Physician chose to make.

For the bottle-fed class, milk supplied by the cows belonging to the Institution, has, without exception, been used since the spring of 1866, ten of them being now kept on the Island for that purpose, condensed milk being used for the larger children.

The admixture of cows' milk with farinaceous substances has, I am told, been attempted, but not in any systematic manner, and no record has been kept of the results, so that no opinion can be given with respect to the degree of success in any trial. The common practice has been to give the cows' milk diluted, sweetened, and warmed up to the proper temperature, its natural acidity being sometimes neutralized with lime-water, carbonate of potassa, &c. The sugar of milk was at one time used instead of cane sugar to sweeten the diluted milk, but does not appear to have furnished any particular results in its favor. No trial of any of the preparations of condensed milk have been attempted with the bottle-fed class. With such children as are partially wet-nursed, cows' milk has been used to make

up the deficiency. The labor of caring for the bottle-fed children has, since the removal from Blackwell's Island, been almost entirely performed by Work House help, under the direction of paid nurses, until within a couple of months, since when the places of the former have been in a great measure supplied with women admitted to the Public Charities on account of destitution, who would have otherwise gone to the Alms House, and who are in many instances a better class morally than the ones who preceded them. Their residence in the Institution is longer. They become more attached to the children given to their care, and are the more likely to supply to the infant that nursing, amusement, and variety, which, as a food for their nervous systems, is nearly if not quite as necessary to their existence as that which is taken into their stomachs.

With but few exceptions children who have attained a sufficient age to admit of feeding by the hand, have done very well, and the members of this class now in the Institution will, in their appearace and general health, compare favorably with those of corresponding age and parentage outside. Many of the wet-nurse foundlings have done very well, several of them having been adopted out of the Institution, and although the quality of the wet-nurses is, as a class, much inferior to what would be considered a standard for selection, still

the amount of good that is accomplished by means of them, leads us to hope for better results in this direction during the coming year, than could be had in any other.

An inquiry into the sources from whence these foundling children come is, next to their sad history after admission, of the greatest interest. My connection with the Institution has been too short to allow of my gaining much knowledge in this direction, but it is evident that no small proportion of them are born in the Hospitals of the Commissioners of Emigration, of women lately arrived in this country, and by birth on our soil are entitled to the care of our Public Charities, whose mothers being alien, cannot have the same privilege, but who being required by the rules established by the Commissioners of Emigration to prevent vagrancy, to go out to service, when occasions offer, are obliged to leave their children with the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, when on account of the lack of means for feeding them otherwise, they go into the bottle-fed class.

It is believed that if the Commissioners of Public Charities were empowered to receive the mother during the time necessary for the nursing of her child, not only could she provide milk for her own child, but by proper feeding could give enough to a foundling to support it,

at least in part. And in case of artificial feeding being necessary to a certain extent, such children would be likely to receive better and more constant attention from such women, than if left to take their chances in a ward devoted exclusively to bottle feeding.

The tables which are appended will show the admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year, and also the relation which exists between the number of deaths in each class, and the manner of feeding, and condition at the time of admission. The latter has been generally recorded within twenty-four hours after admission, and, as I have reason to believe, in an impartial manner in nearly all cases.

The term "walking children" is used for convenience, to distinguish such as are no longer being wet-nursed or bottle-fed, but are taking food from the spoon or hand, although strictly speaking it cannot be said that they all walk.

One fallacy exists in the percentages as they appear in one of the subjoined tables, viz: in the class of bottle-fed mothers' children.

Individuals of this class are frequently discharged with their mothers, and the percentage of mortality is therefore rendered proportionately lower than in the case of the bottle-fed foundlings who are very seldom discharged. On account of the lack of the proper

records, it is impossible to arrive at the true percentage of mortality in the different classes of children, and the tables submitted can only be taken as approximative.

No attention has been made paid to sex in making out the tables referred to, for the reason that it had no apparent influence over the results of treatment, and the tables are already sufficiently complicated.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectively,

F. A. CASTLE, M. D.,

House Physician.

General Statement—Infants' Hospital, 1868.

	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Mothers.		Nurse.		Total.
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Rem'ng Jan. 1, '68	10	209	38	181	219	90	56	70	94	310
Admitted	142	815	175	782	957	311	272	500	494	1,577
	152	1,024	213	963	1,176	401	328	570	588	1,887
Died						85	65	458	431	1,039
Discharged	137	808	169	776	945	218	210	51	56	535
Adopted		...						18	11	29
Eloped	5	45	9	41	50	5	3		1	9
	142	853	178	817	995	308	278	527	499	1,612
Rem'g Dec. 31, '68.	10	171	35	146	181	93	50	43	89	275

Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, Adoptions and Deaths at the Infant's Hospital, for the Year 1868.

1868.	ADMISSIONS.										DISCHARGES.									
						Mothers.		Nurse.								Mothers.		Nurse.		
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	5	42	6	41	47	21	22	32	31	106		53	10	43	53	8	6	4	1	19
February	10	42	10	42	52	20	12	28	32	92	4	45	4	45	49	8	6	7	1	22
March	8	74	21	61	82	21	14	42	51	128	8	68	13	63	76	13	12	3	6	34
April	65	82	30	117	147	24	11	52	41	128	56	88	29	115	144	23	14	3	6	46
May	34	119	21	132	153	23	21	43	34	121	56	132	32	156	188	9	13	5	3	30
June	9	51	9	51	60	26	24	64	53	167	5	42	9	38	47	20	17	4	7	48
July	2	66	18	50	68	30	30	51	43	154	1	72	17	56	73	31	29	2	10	72
August	4	69	13	60	73	31	31	52	46	160	1	68	14	55	69	24	24	7	6	61
September	1	58	10	49	59	21	25	41	49	136		71	11	60	71	17	32	6	2	57
October	3	67	11	59	70	29	23	41	53	146	1	64	8	57	65	22	22	2	3	49
November	1	66	9	58	67	25	24	31	31	111	1	57	7	51	58	22	22	3	6	53
December		79	17	62	79	40	35	23	30	128	4	48	15	37	52	21	13	5	5	44
Total	142	815	175	782	957	311	272	500	494	1,577	137	808	169	776	945	218	210	51	56	535

Admissions, Discharges, Elopements, &c.—Continued

1868.	ELOPEMENTS.										ADOPTIONS.					DEATHS.				
						Mothers.		Nurse.			Mothers.		Nurse.			Mothers.		Nurse.		
	Men.	Women.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January													3		3	9	9	38	37	93
February	2			2	2										...	12	6	27	29	74
March	1		1	...	1								4		4	11	7	30	30	78
April	1	9	2	8	10		1			1			1	1	2	9	9	43	50	111
May	1	22	4	19	23											5	6	44	37	92
June	...	14	2	12	14	5	2		1	8			...	2	2	9	2	44	36	91
July		...											5		5	8	5	60	44	117
August													1	2	3	6	9	61	50	126
September													1	2	3	8		39	42	94
October													1	1	2	4	3	28	36	71
November													1		1	1		15	19	35
December			...										1	3	4	3	4	29	21	57
Total	5	45	9	41	50	5	3		1	9			18	11	29	85	65	458	431	1,039

A Table showing the number of Children admitted to the Infant Hospital during the year 1868*—the Classes to which they belonged, and their Condition at the time of Admission.*

Mothers' Children.						Nurse Children.						Totals of all conditions.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Total.	
309	167	64	9	59	608	347	300	187	42	93	969	1,577

A Table showing the number of Deaths among the Children in the Infant Hospital during the year 1868*; also, the Classes to which they belonged; the manner in which they had been Fed, and their Condition at the time of Admission, from February* 1*st to December* 31*st, inclusive.*

MOTHERS' CHILDREN															NURSE CHILDREN.																
Wet-nursed.					Bottle-fed.					Walking Children.					Wet-nursed.					Bottle-fed.					Walking Children.					Deaths in January.	Total.
Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.	Good	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Condition not stated.		
17	21	12	4	52	1	3	7	1	2	..	2	2	..	4	65	40	3	2	70	163	202	172	43	11	16	4	..	..	27	93	1,039

Percentage of Mortality among the Children in the Infant Hospital during the eleven months ending December 31st, 1868, calculated with reference to the Class to which they belonged and the manner of Feeding.

	Mothers' Children.		Nurse Children.			
	Wet-nursed.	Bottle-fed.	Wet-nursed.	Bottle-fed.	Walking Child'n.	Manner of feeding not stated.
Whole number during the eleven months.....	561	47	247	661	209	31
Percentage of mortality during the same period..	20.03	29.57	72.83	89.44	21.53	..

[The month of January is not included in the above estimate, as the manner of feeding was not recorded until February.]

Total number of children of all classes treated during the year.....	1,887
Percentage of mortality	55.06

Causes of Death in the Infant Hospital during the year 1868.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Mothers' Children.		Foundling Children.		Walking Children.	Class not stated.	Total.
	Wet-nursed.	Bottle-fed.	Wet-nursed.	Bottle-fed.			
Inanition	11	6	18	291	2	57	383
Purpura	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Hereditary Syphilis	3	..	1	...	..	..	4
Tuberculosis	9	..	6	3	8	..	26
Strumous Abscess	2	..	..	...	..	..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
Congestion of Brain	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Cerebral Abscess	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
Convulsions	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis	5	..	2	2	..	..	9
do Sub-acute	3	..	2	...	1	..	6
do Tubercular	2	..	4	1	1	..	8
Hydrocephalus	..	..	1	...	1	1	3
Bronchitis and Caries Vertebrarum	..	..	1	...	1	..	2
Atalectisis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	1	3	..	7	11
do Capillary	3	..	7	3	1	7	21
do and Rubeola	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Pneumonia	32	..	30	28	11	4	105
do and Diarrhœa	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
do and Tuberculosis	1	..	..	...	1	..	2
Pleuritis	..	..	2	...	1	1	4
do Sub-acute	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
do and Phthisis	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Pleuro-Pneumonia	6	..	3	...	2	2	13
Croup	2	..	..	...	..	..	2
Diphtheria	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
do and Rubeola	..	..	..	...	1	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3	1	4	1	1	1	11
Croup and Pneumonia	1	..	..	...	..	..	1

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Mothers' Children. Wet-nursed.	Mothers' Children. Bottle-fed.	Foundling Children. Wet-nursed.	Foundling Children. Bottle-fed.	Walking Children.	Class not stated.	Total.
Diarrhœa	4	..	11	25	1	9	50
Enteritis	2	..	2	4	..	2	10
Entero-Colitis	22	23	49	226	6	..	326
do do Chronic	..	..	..	1	3	..	4
do do and Apoplexy	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	...	1	..	1
Dysentery	1	..	1	1	1	1	5
Strangulated Intestine	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
Thrombosis	..	..	1	...	..	..	1
Cyanosis	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Epistaxis	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Endo-Carditis	..	..	..	...	1	..	1
Phlebitis	..	..	..	...	..	1	1
Dorso-Lumbar Abscess	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Empyema	1	..	..	...	..	..	1
Colitis	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Causes not stated	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Totals	118	30	152	602	46	93	1,039

Ages of those who died in the Infant Hospital during the year ending December 30th, 1868.

	Mothers' Children.	Nurse Children.	Total.
1 week and less.....	..	6	6
More than 1 week and less than 2 weeks...	1	18	19
2 do do 3 do ..	1	52	53
3 do do 1 month...	4	110	114
1 month do 2 months..	23	307	330
2 months do 3 do ..	10	147	157
3 do do 4 do ..	10	60	70
4 do do 5 do ..	16	33	49
5 do do 6 do ..	13	34	47
6 do do 7 do ..	8	23	31
7 do do 8 do ..	7	23	30
8 do do 9 do ..	12	7	19
9 do do 10 do ..	9	10	19
10 do do 11 do ..	5	7	12
11 do do 1 year	6	6	12
1 year do 1½ years ..	13	29	42
1½ years do 2 do ..	9	10	19
2 do do 3 do ..	1	8	9
3 do	1	..	1
	149	890	1,039

Length of time spent in Hospital by those who died during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

	Mothers' Children.	Nurse Children.	Total.
1 week and less.....	15	135	150
More than 1 week and less than 2 weeks...	13	289	302
2 do do 3 do ..	26	152	178
3 do do 1 month...	10	103	113
1 month do 2 months..	22	108	130
2 months do 3 do ..	15	41	56
3 do do 4 do ..	17	24	41
4 do do 5 do ..	8	7	15
5 do do 6 do ..	10	13	23
6 do do 7 do ..	8	9	17
7 do do 8 do ..	4	2	6
8 do do 9 do ..	..	3	3
9 do do 10 do ..	2	1	3
11 do do 1 year	..	2	2
			1,039

MATRON'S REPORT

Of Clothing and Bedding made at the Infants' Hospital during the Year 1868.

For Infants' Hospital.

Large Sheets	50
Cradle Sheets	300
do Pillow Cases	50
do do Ticks	20
Large Aprons	100
Infants' Shirts	100
do Drawers	100
do Petticoats	50
do Shrouds	950

For Inebriate Asylum.

Large Sheets	50
do Pillow Cases	50

Balance Sheet,

Showing the Debit and Credit Accounts of Infants' Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DR.

To amount Inventory, January 1st, 1868	$6,926 09
To amount Storekeeper's Distributions	43,723 69
To amount Salaries paid	3,563 70
To amount Board Inmates paid	4,136 70
Total	$58,350 18

CR.

By amount Inventory, December 31st, 1868	$9,824 80
By amount Bills against Store Department	3,712 10
By amount Balance Net Expenses	44,813 28
Total	$58,350 18

Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
15 0.5	13 58 0.6	43 8.1	6,939 68
4 3.1	8 65 8.6	29 8.6	4,294 69
3 3.3	8 58 7.5	27 7	4,293 77
2 2.1	9 71 9.1	32 4	4,694 32
3 3.1	7 61 0.2	24 5.5	3,637 69
2 7.7	7 73 1.1	25 7.6	3,401 79
3 8.4	6 35 2.6	20 4.5	2,674 86
1 3.4	6 63 8.4	21 4.1	2,482 77
8.7	5 90 0.6	19 6.6	2,147 86
3 6.3	7 57 6	24 4	2,500 11
4 0.5	7 28 1.7	24 2.7	2,672 39
3 1.1	4 40 9	16 9.5	1,873 85
47 8.2	$94 07 5.4	$3 11 2.2	$41,613 78
3 9.8	$7 83 9.6	25 9.4	$3,467 81

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

[*Resolved*, That the Resident Physician of the Infants' Hospital be requested to Report to this Board, from the records of the Hospital, the number of infants received daily since the 1st May, their condition when received, the daily number of deaths, the names of the Visiting Physicians on duty, and the dates of their visits. Adopted.]

INFANTS' HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND,
NEW YORK, *October 1st*, 1868.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President of the Board of Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—In compliance with the request of the Board that I would report to them certain facts from the records of this Institution, I beg leave to offer the accompanying tables:

My presence in the Institution for less than three weeks, the peculiarities of the system of records, and the short time allowed me for making up my report, have prevented the mentioning of several facts of considerable interest. Nevertheless, the tables submitted contain, I believe, information upon several points never before reported to the Board, viz: the ages of those who died arranged in classes, their condition at the time of admission, and the length of time that they had been in the Institution previous to death. Taken in connection with the high death-rate among the found-

lings, these facts give additional interest to the inquiry into the preventible causes of mortality among them.

The percentage of deaths among this class may appear inordinately high, and is undoubtedly much greater than would be supposed from the monthly reports of the Medical Board of Charity Hospital, but I will vouch for its correctness. Indeed, it is the experience of all who have become personally familiar with the subject, that instances are so rare when foundlings under five months of age survive a corresponding length of time after their admission, and an exclusive course of bottle-feeding, that the mortality is practically 100 per centum.

Of the twenty-two bottle-fed foundlings in the Institution to-day

7	have been	in the	Hospital	less than	1 day.
4	do	do	do	do	2 days.
2	do	do	do	do	3 do
2	do	do	do	do	6 do
1	do	do	do	do	7 do
1	do	do	do	do	8 do
1	do	do	do	do	12 do
2	do	do	do	do	19 do
1	do	do	do	do	20 do
1	do	do	do	do	22 do

and, judging from the facts shown, none but two, who are between five and twelve months of age, will live to see the 1st of November next.

Your letter does not require, nor have I the time at present writing to make any allusion to the causes of

this fearful death-rate, but it cannot be otherwise than with the most profound interest that the subject must be considered.

I have intended that the tables accompanying this should show,

1st. The daily admissions from the 1st of May to present date; the class (whether "mother's child" or "foundling") to which each individual belonged, and the condition at the time of admission, *i. e.*, whether good, fair, poor, or hopeless.

2d. A summary, under the above heads, of all the admissions during the period included in this report.

3d. The daily number of deaths from the 1st of May to the 1st of October; the classes to which they belonged (whether mothers' children or foundlings); whether they were wet-nursed, bottle-fed, or walking children; the condition they were in at the time of admission, and a table of meteorological observations. (For the latter I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Harris, of the Metropolitan Board of Health.)

4th. A summary of the later tables for the whole of the five months.

5th. The causes of death.

6th. The percentage of deaths to the number of inmates.

7th. The ages of those who died.

8th. The length of time that those who had died had been in the Institution.

9th. The names of the Visiting Physicians and the dates of their visits.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

F. A. CASTLE,

Acting Resident Physician.

A Statement of the Number of Children Admitted to the Infants' Hospital during May, June, July, August, and September, and their Condition at the Date of Admission.

MONTHS.	Mothers' Children. Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Total.
May	30	10	8	..	1	49
June	29	12	6	..	3	50
July	33	11	11	3	1	59
August	36	14	17	..	1	68
September	30	22	7	..	..	59
Totals	158	69	49	3	6	285

MONTHS.	Foundlings. Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Total.	Monthly Total.
May	26	22	21	2	1	72	121
June	47	29	28	7	6	111	161
July	39	37	19	..	..	95	154
August	57	25	10	..	..	92	160
September	38	24	15	..	..	77	136
Totals	207	137	93	9	7	447	732

The Average Number of Children in the Infants' Hospital per Month.

May	263⅞
June	289½
July	262½
August	230¼
September	220¼

A Statement of the Deaths in the Infants' Hospital on Ward's Island; the condition at the time of Admission of those who died; the Classes to which they belonged; and the manner in which they had been fed, for the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1868.

MONTHS.	MOTHERS' CHILDREN.														
	WET-NURSED.					BOTTLE-FED.					WALKING CHILDREN.				
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.
May	2	3	2		2		1	1							
June	2	3	2		4			2							
July	2	1	1	2	5			1							
August	4	1	3		5								1		
September	3	5						2				1	1		
	13	13	8	2	16		1	6				1	2		

Statement of Deaths, etc.—Continued.

MONTHS.	FOUNDLINGS.															
	WET-NURSED.					BOTTLE-FED.					WALKING CHILDREN.					
	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Hopeless.	Not stated.	Totals.
May	3	5	1		3	18	21	28	4	2					1	92
June	7	2	1		3	11	18	25	5	1	1				4	91
July	5	9			3	31	21	28	2	1	3				1	117
August	14	4	1		3	31	32	20			3	3			1	126
September	12	4			1	19	29	13			4					94
	41	24	3		13	110	121	109	11	4	11	3			7	520

Percentage of Deaths.

	Mothers' Children.			
	Wet-nursed.	Bot. fed.	Walk Ch.	Not stat'd.
Remaining May 1st	112	5	32	..
Admitted in May	37	6	8	1
do June	35	2	10	5
do July	51	1	7	3
do August	45	11	10	3
do September	43	11	4	2
	323	36	71	14
Percentage of mortality in each class	13	19 4-9	4 2-9	

	Foundlings.				
	Wet-nursed.	Bot. fed.	Walk Ch.	Not stat'd.	Total.
Remaining May 1st	50	41	21	..	261
Admitted in May	18	47	6	1	124
do June	18	87	6	4	167
do July	11	73	10	..	156
do August	22	59	10	..	160
do September	11	61	4	..	136
	130	368	57	5	1,004
Percentage of mortality in each class,	63	96 1-2	36 5-6		

Total number of Mothers' children under treatment in 5 months..... 444
Percentage of mortality 13 27-28
Total number of Nurse children under treatment in 5 months..... 560
Percentage of mortality 81 22-28
Total number of all classes under treatment in 5 months 1,004
Percentage of mortality 41 20-25

Causes of Death.

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
Inanition	47	52	43	36	2	108
do and Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	1	1
Enteritis	..	..	..	1	1	2
Entero-Colitis	26	22	56	36	68	208
do and Lobular Pneumo.	..	..	..	..	4	4
do and Tuber. Meuing	..	..	..	..	1	1
do and Apoplexy	..	..	..	1	..	1
do Chronic and Pneumo.	..	..	..	1	3	4
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	22	..	22
Dysentery	..	..	2	1	..	3
Pneumonia	4	2	4	18	4	32
do and Pleurisy	3	..	..	1	..	4
do and Cynanche Trach.	..	..	1	..	..	1
do and Laryngitis	..	..	..	1	..	1
do and Hered. Syphilis	..	..	1	..	..	1
do and Conges. Cerebri	..	1	..	..	..	1
do and Ent.-Col. and Pertu.	..	..	..	..	1	1
do Lobular	..	..	1	..	4	5
do do and Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bronchitis	2	..	..	1	..	3
do and Caries Vertebra	..	1	..	..	..	1
Pleuritis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cynanche Trachialis	..	..	..	1	1	2
Laryngitis and Diarrhœa	..	..	1	..	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	4	..	..	..	4
Atalectisis	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cyanosis	..	..	1	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	2	4	2	1	2	11
Congestio Cerebri	..	..	1	..	..	1
Meningitis	1	2	..	..	1	4
do Tubercular	..	3	1	..	..	4
Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	1	..	1
Purpura	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dorso-Lumbar Abscess	..	..	..	1	..	1
Strangulated Hernia	1	..	..	..	..	1
Exhaustion from Epistaxis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hereditary Syphil s	..	..	..	1	..	1
do do and Diarrhœa	..	..	1	..	..	1
Diphtheritis	..	..	2	..	..	2
Not stated	4	..	..	..	..	4
Totals	92	91	117	126	94	520

The Ages of those who Died in the Infants' Hospital during the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1868.

1868.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.
Less than 1 week				2		2
More than 1 week and less than 2 weeks	1	3		2	4	10
do 2 weeks do 3 do	3	3	7	5	5	23
do 3 do do 1 month	11	12	21	29	23	96
do 1 month do 2 months	30	35	35	33	22	155
do 2 months do 3 do	13	11	16	13	9	62
do 3 do do 4 do	9	2	8	9	5	33
do 4 do do 5 do	7	3	4	5	6	25
do 5 do do 6 do	6	2	5	3	2	18
do 6 do do 7 do	3	3	5	4	2	17
do 7 do do 8 do	3	4	6	3	1	17
do 8 do do 9 do	1		2	1	6	10
do 9 do do 10 do	1	3	3	2	1	10
do 10 do do 11 do	1	11	2	1		15
do 11 do do 12 do	2		1	2	2	7
do 12 do do 18 do		4	1	9	4	18
do 18 do do 24 do	1	2		3	2	8
do 24 do do 36 do		2	1			3
Totals	92	91	117	126	94	520

Time in Hospital, from Admission to Death, of those who Died in the Infants' Hospital during May, June, July, August and September, 1868.

1868.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Totals.
1 day	1		1	1	3	6
2 days		1	1		1	3
3 do			1	1		2
4 do		1	1	4	4	10
5 do	2			8	4	14
6 do	4		3	7	4	18
1 week		6	9	6	2	23
More than 1 week and less than 2 weeks	33	28	44	41	45	191
do 2 weeks do 3 do	26	27	15	15	5	86
do 3 do do 1 month	10	8	14	11	4	47
do 1 month do 2 months	8	8	11	10	10	47
do 2 months do 3 do	4	1	3	4	6	18
do 3 do do 4 do		2	2	6	1	11
do 4 do do 5 do	1	3	4	2	2	12
do 5 do do 6 do		6	4		1	11
do 6 do do 7 do	1		4	4	1	10
do 7 do do 8 do	1			6	1	8
Totals	92	91	117	126	94	520

Dates of Visits of Physicians.

DATE.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1	Smith		Gillette		
2		Gillette	Janeway		Smith for self and Janeway.
3			Gillette	Gillette	
4	Smith	Gillette	Janeway	Jacobi	Smith for self and Janeway.
5				Gillette	
6			Gillette	Jacobi	
7			Janeway	Gillette	Smith for self and Janeway.
8	Smith	Gillette	Jacobi	Jacobi	Janeway for self and Smith.
9			Janeway		
10		Gillette	Gillette	Gillette	Janeway for self and Smith.
11			Janeway	Jacobi	Dr. Castle reporting for duty.
12	Smith	Gillette			Janeway for self and Smith.
13			Janeway	Jacobi for self and Gillette.	
14			Janeway		Smith.
15	Smith	Gillette	Gillette	Jacobi for self and Gillette.	Janeway.
16			Janeway		Janeway.
17		Gillette			Smith.
18		Gillette	Janeway	Jacobi for self and Gillette.	Janeway.
19		Janeway and Gillette.		Gillette	Smith.
20	Smith	Janeway	Gillette		
21			Janeway	Jacobi and Gillette.	Janeway
22		Gillette	Gillette		Smith.
23		Janeway	Janeway		Janeway.
24			Gillette	Gillette	Smith.
25		Janeway	Janeway		
26	Smith	Gillette		Jacobi and Gillette.	Smith.
27		Janeway	Gillette		
28			Janeway		Janeway.
29	Smith		Gillette	Jacobi	Smith.
30		Janeway	Janeway		Janeway.
31					

The report of the Resident Physician of Infants' Hospital was referred to the following Physicians, who were requested to confer and recommend to this Board the proper organization of an Infants' Hospital:

Drs. Austin Flint, Isaac E. Taylor, George T. Elliott, Stephen Smith, J. Lewis Smith, Abraham Jacobi.

NEW YORK, *October 27th*, 1868.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, *President of the Board of Commissioners, &c.:*

DEAR SIR—Inclosed you will please find the report of the Special Committee appointed by your Board, to whom was referred the subject of the Infants' Hospital for their consideration.

I am, Dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

ISAAC E. TAYLOR,

Chairman Special Committee, Infants' Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction having referred to a special committee the consideration of plans best adapted to diminish the mortality among the pauper infants under their charge, as well as those best adapted to secure the most efficient management of the Hospital now being erected for these infants, the whole matter has been referred by the special committee to this sub-committee, who have the honor to present the following preliminary report:

That, in accordance with their duty, the sub-committee, with the general committee, have made a faithful personal examination of the condition of the infants now temporarily lodged in the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island, there held several meetings for the discussion of the whole subject, which has naturally divided itself into two items of inquiry: 1st. The best available method for so organizing the Medical Board of the Hospital as to insure the utmost efficiency. 2d. The best method for so regulating the hygiene of the inmates as to limit to the utmost the preventable causes of their mortality.

In reference to the first of these inquiries, the sub-committee would recommend—

1st. That a special board be organized for the medical control of this Hospital, which shall report to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction as an independent organization, through such other of the medical boards as the Commissioners may decide; but that the responsibility for these infants, and the initiative of medical suggestions for their relief shall officially devolve on the Board of the Infants' Hospital. The committee would further recommend that the Idiot Children and the Nursery Hospital shall be placed under the medical care and direction of this Medical Board.

2d. That this board shall consist of a consulting and

attending board of physicians, with the customary powers and duties of the same officers in the other hospitals, but with some special provisions, first, that the number of the consulting board shall be at present limited in number. In the future it may be desirable that further additions shall be made at such times as men can be found who have proved themselves not only able but willing to devote themselves heartily to the difficult questions involved in the management of this special Hospital.

3d. That a blank number of Attending Physicians shall be appointed, who will pledge themselves in advance to a thorough and conscientious visit at least every other day during the month, as the distance from town and the difficulties inherent in the situation make such provisions essential. The number of those physicians shall be such as to assure that no day in the year will pass without a visit from at least one of the Attending Physicians.

4th. That the distance of the Hospital from town, the rapidity with which infantile diseases run their course, and the peculiar necessity for an early diagnosis and prompt treatment, render it absolutely necessary that a House Physician shall be appointed, of distinguished ability and attainments, whose best sympathies are devoted to the interests of the Hospital. Such a man

should have special powers, special rank and special rewards. He should be the responsible medical executive officer of the Hospital, responsible to the Attending Physicians that their suggestions and directions be considered and enforced; responsible for the timely and prompt treatment of commencing disease; responsible for the sanitary condition of the Hospital and its inmates, as well as of those who need only such supervision as may ward off preventable disease; responsible for the care of instruments and the preservation of pathological specimens. The Assistant House Physicians should be responsible to him, and through him to the Attending Physicians and to the Medical Board, although their dismissal or reprimand, or that of the House Physician, for neglect of duty or inefficiency, shall rest with the Medical Board.

By this plan a well subordinated and systematic administration will be organized, and the responsibility for any neglect or mismanagement readily ascertained. In order to test the capacity of the House Physician, he shall only receive the appointment after having successfully passed such a competitive examination as the Medical Board may direct, and shall hold the same for a period of one year, pledging himself in advance that he will continue to perform the duties of his office during that period, unless relieved therefrom by the Medi-

cal Board. As it is most desirable that this officer should be efficient and experienced, it is recommended that no limit be placed to his eligibility for re-election, if successful in subsequent competitive examinations. It is desirable that the apartments and salary of this officer should be such as to render the position a desirable one for a thoroughly competent man, and to justify him in devoting a long period of service to the Hospital. As additional stimulus, the salary might be increased for each successive year of service. This salary should not be less than $1,500 per annum.

5th. That a blank number of Assistant House Physicians shall be appointed for the term of one year's service, for the fulfilment of which they shall pledge themselves. They shall be eligible for re-election, with the same provisions for a competitive examination as attend the appointment of the House Physician. These gentlemen shall be graduates in medicine, of equal rank and privileges with each other, and shall be held immediately and individually responsible to the House Physician and to the Medical Board, for the care of an equal number of beds. In this Hospital, therefore, there will be no provision for the gradation in rank and duty among the internes that exists in the Bellevue and Charity Hospitals. Each Assistant House Physician shall have his defined duty and special beds or wards

under his immediate care. The sub-committee believe that it may be found economical and advantageous to assign the Apothecary's Department to the Assistant House Physicians, and so to dispense with an apothecary. In order to secure the best available talent for this important service, it is desirable that the accommodations and table of these internes shall be liberally provided, and that a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid annually to each, with provisions for an increase in subsequent years of service. In this way the sub-committee believe men of a high order of talent and education can be obtained for this service, and that the result will be most beneficial to the Hospital. Internes who have fulfilled their service in other hospitals, young physicians who have studied here and abroad, and men desirous of fitting themselves for high rank in this specialty, may be tempted to seek the place by thus securing them from pecuniary necessity.

6th. In the successful administration of this Hospital, and for the diminution of the mortality, the supply of competent and faithful nurses is a vital question. On the employment of reliable, affectionate, and honest women in this capacity the issues of life and death will often hang. Nor is it alone sufficient that these duties be discharged in a dull and listless routine. Much of the health, happiness, and intellectual development of

the infant depends on the cheery voice, fondling and exercise which is given by a kind-hearted, lively and wide-awake nurse. All convict nurses, with the exception of wet-nurses, should be at once discharged, and the reputation of the house be relieved from the stigma of their employment. A liberal pay, a good table, premiums for good conduct, should stimulate these women to the performance of their duty, while rigorous inspections and wise counsels should stop the beginnings of error. Nurses should be divided into classes according to their fitness, and the Matron should be provided with a corps of assistants for the day and for the night, responsible with her to the House Physician for the discharge of their duties. In this way a daily and nightly inspection could be so organized that reliable nurses, wide-awake and on duty, would insure that thorough attention was paid to the children, and that food and medicines were properly prepared and given in accordance with the directions of the Physicians. No more philanthropic or congenial task could be offered to a self-sacrificing, devoted woman than the supervision of these friendless little ones.

7th. The diminution of the mortality of these infants will depend, other things being equal, on the supply of wet-nurses that can be obtained. Healthy human breast milk being a marketable commodity, commanding high

prices, and insuring a comfortable and often a luxurious home for its possessor, it follows that the supply of such a desirable food for these infants is attended with the greatest difficulty. Still the sub-committee believe that if the respectibility of the Institution be guaranteed by its thorough supervision, and by the separation of convict wet-nurses from the rest, there must be many mothers who would prefer this Hospital to the abandonment of their children, and that arrangements might be made with the Commissioners of Emigration with the effect of largely increasing this class of wet-nurses.

Even though the Hospital became a great depot for wet-nurses, and that thus the women were constantly changed, it is certain that a little breast milk is better than none, and that frequent changes are preferable to utter deprivation of this the natural food of infancy. Moreover, the mortality of infancy is in direct ratio to the nearness to birth, and thus a month, a week, or a day of such diet diminishes, to a certain extent, the tendencies to death. Add to a supply of breast milk pure air, warmth and cleanliness, and the healthy infant is at once placed in the category of those with least risk to life. Cut off the breast milk in part, and although its risks are increased, the chances are still more favorable than for those who are deprived of breast milk altogether. A little breast milk is better

than none, and the child even partially fed on breast milk but for a few months has a better expectation of life—other things being equal—than the one who has been brought up by hand altogether or for a longer duration of time.

For this great end, then, all the efforts of the administration must be combined. The task is difficult, disappointing, and always unsatisfactory, but its importance demands that it be constantly kept in view.

8th. Since, however, wet-nurses can never be supplied to an extent that will enable the infants to dispense with cows' milk, and since this food is absolutely necessary to those who have reached the proper age for weaning, the supply of pure cows' milk ranks next in importance to the supply of breast milk, and the sub-committee urge most strongly that the Commissioners display in this provision the wisest liberality. It is a question of life and health, and a certain economy in the saving of drugs. With the ample space at the command of the Commissioners, the sub-committee believe that a sufficient number of cows should be supplied to furnish at least all the milk used by those children who are unable to walk, and for all those in the Hospital Department. With thorough organization of this dairy department, with a well-planned and well-managed dairy-building, the milk supplied to these children



RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERIES.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, NURSERY DEP'T,
January 1st, 1869.

Hon. JAMES BOWEN, ISAAC BELL, JAMES B. NICHOLSON and OWEN W. BRENNAN, *Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

GENTLEMEN—I hereby present to your Honorable Board the Annual Report of this Department, attended by the tables hereunto annexed. We have received into the Institution during the year 1,124 children, of whom 679 were boys and 445 girls, who have been disposed of as Table No. 1 indicates.

STATISTICS.

Table No. 1. Embraces the account of all Admissions, Discharges and Elopements.

Table No. 2. The Ages of all Children received.

Table No. 3. Cost and Support of each Inmate.

Table No. 4. Value of all Mechanical Labor.

Table No. 5. Produce raised on Farm and Garden.

Condensed Statement of Admissions, &c.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Nurseries December 31st, 1867	45	70	403	117	635
Admitted	26	19	679	445	1,169
Received from Hospital	..	..	421	204	625
	71	89	1,503	766	2,429
Discharged	22	22	775	441	1,260
	49	67	728	325	1,169
Transferred to Hospital	..	..	430	213	643
	49	67	298	112	526
Eloped	..	..	31	...	31
	49	67	267	112	495
Died	1	1	...	...	2
Remaining, December 31st, 1868	48	66	267	112	493

Children for indenture, Boys	151	
do do Girls	92	
		243
Children returned to relatives, Boys	624	
do do Girls	349	
		973
Total		1,216

Dietary Table.

The dietary table adopted last year is still adhered to in every particular, and will show the quality of the food furnished to the children :

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.

Dinner—Mutton stewed with vegetables; potatoes boiled or mashed; pickled cabbage or beets; bread.

Supper—Bread and milk.

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Hominy and milk or molasses; bread and butter.
DINNER—Roast beef and gravy; potatoes boiled or mashed; bread.
SUPPER—Bread and milk.

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.
DINNER—Stewed beef; potatoes boiled or mashed; bread, rice or Indian pudding.
SUPPER—Bread and milk.

THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.
DINNER—Roast beef with gravy; potatoes boiled or mashed, or fried whole in meat drippings.
SUPPER—Wheaten grits and milk; bread.

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST—Mush and milk, or molasses; bread and butter.
DINNER—Codfish and haddock; potatoes; bread and butter.
SUPPER—Bread and milk.

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST—Cocoa or broma; bread and butter.
DINNER—Roast mutton; potatoes boiled or mashed; bread.
SUPPER—Bread and milk.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST—Hominy and milk, or molasses; bread and butter.
DINNER—Roast beef with gravy; potatoes fried whole in meat drippings; rice, bread or Indian pudding.
SUPPER—Wheaten grits and bread and milk.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

An alteration has been made at the Boiler House for the accommodation of the steam fire engine, which will enable it to remain stationary in case of an emergency, and put in operation at short notice, reaching the most of the buildings in both departments, and avoiding the necessity of removing it from place to place, especially in stormy weather.

Small Boys' Department.

The old water-closets at this place have been taken out, and new closets, tanks and pipes put in. The old drain pipes, 300 feet in length, leading to the East river, have been taken up and relaid, and a large sink built outside, making a decided and desirable improvement.

Mechanics.

The mechanics have been employed during the year making the improvements herein specified, and in jobbing and repairing at the different departments.

Appointments.

A new Keeper of the Boys has been appointed by your Honorable Board in the place of Mr. Rufus Ripley, recently deceased, who held the position with credit to himself for over 30 years; also an Assistant Matron in place of Mrs. Ellen H. Barnette, who died in March last, having held the position for many years.

Girls' Sewing Room.

The amount of work performed by the girls, who are engaged four hours during the day, before and after school, has been as follows:

	Pieces.
Clothing made up	735
do repaired	6,528
Total	7,263

Tailor Shop.

A few of the large boys, working two hours in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, have accomplished the following amount of work:

	Pieces.
New clothing made up	396
do repaired	17,453
Total	17,849

Clothing and Bedding.

The children and adult inmates have all been furnished with new clothing and flannel undergarments, to keep them warm and comfortable during the winter; also new blankets and bed clothing.

School.

The average attendance of the children at school has been four hundred, as reported by the principal teachers, who compare favorably in their studies with any other school under the control of the Board of Education.

Improvements.

The main dock on Harlem river has been taken down to low water mark, and a row of piles driven in and built up and faced with heavy timber, cribbed and dovetailed, and filled in with stone, making it strong and substantial, having been fairly tested by the large

cargoes of brick and stone recently piled thereon. In this connection, I would respectfully suggest and renew my application for a dock to be built on the west side, the demands for which are daily increasing by the additional buildings being at present erected on the Island.

Lightning Rods.

On the 5th of July the cupola on school-house was struck by lightning, shattering the same and passing off without doing further damage. Since this occurrence your Honorable Board have had all the buildings secured, by having lightning rods placed upon them, and we now feel comparatively secure from a like disaster.

Hog Pens.

A range of new hog pens have been erected on the south side of the Island. 102 by 10 feet, and enclosed in a comfortable manner; quite an improvement on the old pens, which have been razed to the ground.

Wash House.

Three hundred and ninety thousand pieces have been washed at this place during the year.

Religious Services.

A new feature has been introduced in the church services by your Honorable Roard, which seems to give

entire satisfaction to all concerned, the Protestants and and Catholics each attending their own services—Rev. Marinus Willets having been appointed Chaplain to the Protestant Church, and the Rev. Father Archard conducting the services at the Catholic. And to both of these gentlemen we are indebted for their constant attendance to the spiritual welfare of the children.

The gentlemen connected with the Catholic, and the ladies of the Episcopal Church, have been constant in their attendance and attention to the children. The Protestant Singing Society have been here on several occasions, affording a source of pleasure and gratification to the little ones, to all of whom I express my thanks for the favors tendered.

Donations.

Rev. Marinus Willets on Christmas day, presented to the children a quantity of toys, cakes, and candies, also the Rev. Father Archard and gentlemen of the Catholic Church a similar favor. Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, daughter and lady friends, who have for years visited the Island, was also present with her usual supply of dolls, toys, and pictures; to all the donors, the children present their thanks for the very liberal supply furnished.

Presentation of a Flag.

Mr. John Everett and daughter, of the city of London, England, accompanied by the family of Ex-Mayor

Tiemann, was here on the 23d of May, and presented the children with a large and beautiful silk flag, the national standard of old England, for which favor he will please accept the thanks of all concerned.

Ice Cream.

One of the best appreciated gifts was 150 quarts of ice cream, presented by the ball committee of the old volunteer fire department on the Fourth of July, which was much enjoyed by the recipients, and our hearty thanks are due to the gentlemen who furnished the children with so seldom enjoyed a luxury.

Croquet.

The Trenton Hose Company, and Hose Company No. 5 of Jersey City, visited the Island in August last, and gave to the larger girls a sum of money, which by general consent was expended for two sets of croquet, providing them with an entire new source of exercise and amusement; the companies will please receive our thanks for the same.

Steamboat Excursion.

On the 12th of September, the children were treated to an excursion, visiting Coney Island, Fort Hamilton, Staten Island and Navy Yard, the boys drilling at the fort and Navy Yard in presence of the officers and soldiers, returning home safe, and well pleased with their day's adventure.

Holidays.

All the holidays have been celebrated in a becoming manner, to the delight of the children, who, through the liberality and kindness of your Honorable Board, have been enabled to enjoy themselves to their entire satisfaction.

Children Going West.

The appointment of an agent to convey to, and look after the interest of the children sent out west, will enable him to visit their localities from time to time, to see that they are in good homes and well cared for in all respects.

Visitors.

We have as usual been visited by many hundreds of persons, prominent among whom might be mentioned the Hon. Anson Burlingame and gentlemen of the Chinese Embassy. The ball committee of the old volunteer fire department, several fire companies from abroad, with many distinguished foreigners and southerners, who have all evinced their satisfaction at the workings of the Institution in all its minutia, and the healthy condition and contented appearance of the children.

Ice House.

We have supplied Bellevue Hospital with 600 pounds of ice daily, also having a bountiful supply for ourselves, and the Hospital Department.

Wood.

We have cut and gathered 30 cords of wood on the Island, valued at $8 per cord, amounting to $240.

Manure.

Five hundred loads of good manure have been made, valued at 75 cents per load, amounting to $375.

Acknowledgments.

To all my assistants in this department who have aided me in the manifold duties of the same, I hereby acknowledge my obligations.

Conclusion.

To the members of the Board of Commissioners I tender my regards for the interest always manifested by them in my endeavors to carry out and execute the orders emanating from them, and tending to the interest and welfare of the Nursery Department.

Respectfully,

W. H. STEPHENS,

Warden.

TABLE No. 1.

1868. MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.							DISCHARGES.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January	3		47	44	94	88	6		3	111	27	141	127	14
February	2	2	24	22	50	39	11			54	23	77	67	10
March	3		42	29	74	65	9		4	59	31	94	88	6
April		7	51	39	97	83	14	10		49	33	92	75	17
May	1		69	31	101	91	10		9	68	42	119	103	16
June		4	82	40	126	119	7			50	34	84	80	4
July	12	3	76	51	142	118	24			40	36	76	71	5
August			91	60	151	137	14	3		80	36	119	103	16
September			58	46	104	93	11	3	1	67	42	113	105	8
October		3	64	34	101	95	6	3		85	69	157	150	7
November			44	28	72	67	5	3	1	44	30	78	72	6
December	5		31	21	57	49	8		4	68	38	110	100	10
Total	26	19	679	445	1,169	1,044	125	22	22	775	441	1,260	1,141	119

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

1868. — MONTHS.	TRANSFERRED TO HOSPITAL.			RECEIVED FROM HOSPITAL.			ELOPEMENTS.					DEATHS.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
January	49	14	63	34	12	46	6		6	6						
February	18	19	37	22	6	28	12		12	12						
March	13	12	25	24	19	43										
April	36	25	61	14	12	26										
May	27	12	39	52	30	82							1	1		1
June	29	17	46	30	25	55	8		8	8						
July	27	17	44	29	8	37	1		1	1						
August	57	29	86	52	22	74	3		3	2	1					
September	62	27	89	57	21	78	1		1		1	1		1		1
October	45	16	61	42	17	59										
November	35	7	42	25	17	42										
December	32	18	50	40	15	55										
Total	430	213	643	421	202	623	31		31	29	2	1	1	2		2

TABLE No. 2.

Ages of Children Admitted from January 1st to December 31st, 1868.

	Boys.	Girls.
Three years and under	67	71
Four years	36	34
Five years	47	30
Six years	64	43
Seven years	63	42
Eight years	70	32
Nine years	61	35
Ten years	82	50
Eleven years	40	25
Twelve years	55	35
Thirteen years	30	18
Fourteen years	35	16
Fifteen years	24	6
Sixteen years and over	5	8
Total	679	445

Ages of Children Discharged from January 1st to December 31st, 1868.

	Boys.	Girls.
Three years and under	45	68
Four years	30	32
Five years	44	42
Six years	62	41
Seven years	83	46
Eight years	77	38
Nine years	85	40
Ten years	95	42
Eleven years	53	32
Twelve years	65	26
Thirteen years	59	12
Fourteen years	55	14
Fifteen years	35	4
Sixteen years and over	18	4
Total	806	441

Balance Sheet.

DR.

Amount Inventory January 1st, 1868	$32,085 [illegible]
Goods from Store	57,513 [illegible]
Salaries	11,858 [illegible]
	$101,457 [illegible]

CR.

Amount Inventory January 1st, 1869	$30,021 [illegible]
Store	7,598 [illegible]
Board	6,511 [illegible]
Sales, Coal and Wood	324 [illegible]
do Bones and Rags	181 [illegible]
do Cans	5 [illegible]
do Clothes	5 [illegible]
Cash to Office	495 [illegible]
Balance, Net Expenses	56,313 [illegible]
	$101,457 57

8.

ily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
3 8	14 29 1	37 6	8,075 59
2 8	11 40 7	39 3	5,898 70
1 7	9 47 6	30 5	4,880 67
3 5	11 94 0	39 8	5,791 37
8	9 41 7	30 3	4,793 48
3 0	8 91 9	29 7	4,923 46
2 3	7 54 5	24 3	4,602 65
6 9	9 40 9	30 3	5,899 76
.....	7 58 2	25 2	4,587 54
3 8	13 97 7	45 0	7,645 60
2 7	10 41 1	34 7	5,632 38
1 6	5 73 1	22 9	2,825 86
32 9	$120 10 5	$3 89 6	$65,557 06
2 7.4	$10 00 8.7	32 4.6	$5,463 08 8

TABLE No. 4.

Amount and Value of Mechanical Labor performed by Inmates on Randall's Island during the year 1868.

Carpenters	722 days, at	$1 00	$722 00
Painters	555 days, at	1 00	555 00
Blacksmiths	387 days, at	1 00	387 00
Masons	177 days, at	1 00	177 00
Total			$1,841 00

TABLE No. 5.

Value and Amount of Produce raised on Farm and Garden, Randall's Island, during 1868.

110	bushels Parsnips, at 50c	$55 00
1,200	bunches Celery, at 12c	144 00
54	barrels Spinnage, at $1.50	81 00
97	bunches Asparagus, at 25c	24 25
9,551	bunches Radishes, at ¾c	71 63
24	bushels Peas, at $3	72 00
9,572	bunches Onions, at 5c	478 60
3,042	bunches Beets, at 4c	121 68
28	bushels String Beans, at 50c	14 00
19,900	head Cabbages, at 5c	950 00
1,113	bunches Parsley, at 3c	33 39
1,496	Cucumbers, at ½c	7 48
1,500	bunches Turnips, at 3c	45 00
200	bushels White Turnips, at 40c	80 00
125	bushels Swedish Turnips, at 50c	62 50
5,448	ears Corn, at ¾c	40 86
17¼	bushels Onions, at $1.50	26 25
235	Scollop Squash, at 3c	7 05
200	bushels Tomatoes, at 60c	120 00
1,302	bushels Potatoes, at 75c	976 50
14	bushels Lima Beans, at 75c	10 50
50	barrels Leeks, at $1.75	87 50
218	Pumpkins, at 6c	13 08
150	Egg Plant, at 5c	7 50
30	Marrowfat Squash, at 7c	2 10
237	bushels Beets, at 60c	142 20
75	bushels Carrots, at 75c	56 25
800	Bell Peppers, at ½c	4 00
30	bushels Corn, at $1	30 00
3	barrels Vinegar, at $5	15 00
30	barrels Kale, at $1	30 00
6	barrels Beet Tops, at $1	6 00
4,197	heads Lettuce, at ¾c	31 47
30	tons English Hay, at $20	600 00
20	tons Salt Hay, at $10	200 00
3,014	pounds Pork, at 12c	361 68

	Live Pork	145 00
500	loads Manure, at 75c	375 00
30	cords Wood, at $8	240 00
1½	pounds Onion Seed, at $3.20	4 80
12	pounds Leek Seed, at $4	48 00
5	pounds Flat Dutch Cabbage Seed, at $3	15 00
2	pounds Drum Head Cabbage Seed, at $3	6 00
7	pounds Turnip Radish Seed, at $2.40	16 80
½	pound Long Radish Seed, at $2.40	1 20
1	pound Long Green Cucumber Seed, at $2	2 00
1	pound White Spine Cucumber Seed, at $2	2 00
½	pound Tomato Seed, at $2	1 00
8	pounds Turnip Beet Seed, at $2.40	19 20
¼	pound Scollop Squash Seed, at $1	50
¼	pound Mush Melon Seed, at $1.60	80
½	pound Watermelon Seed, at $2	1 00
6	pounds Swedish Turnip Seed, at $1.60	9 60
20	pounds Parsnip Seed, at $1	20 00
12	quarts Seed Peas, at 30c	3 60
12	quarts Snap Beans, at 30c	3 60
4	quarts Lima Beans, at 15c	60
5	quarts Sugar Corn, at 20c	1 00
4	pounds Spinach Seed, at $1.60	6 40
	Total, "Nursery Dep't," January 1st, 1869.	$5,931 57



HOSPITAL NURSERY

AND

IDIOT ASYLUM.

RANDALL'S ISLAND, *January 1st*, 1869.

To the Hon. Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Annual Report of this Department for 1868 is respectfully submitted.

Total Admissions for 1868	704	
Remaining January 1st, 1868	155	
		859
Discharged	688	
Died	29	
		717
Remaining December 31st, 1868		142
Adult Domestics		55
Total census of Hospitals		197

I congratulate the Board upon the decreased mortality in the Hospitals for the past year, and cite it as additional evidence of the beneficial results of the liberal dietary system adopted by your Honorable Board, and to which can be attributed in a great measure the

gratifying falling off in the mortuary record. I am pleased to be able to present to you such a satisfactory summary of the labors of the year, in regard to the improvements that have been made in the appearance of the Hospitals, internally and externally.

The grounds in the vicinity of the Hospitals have been entirely transformed; the close, cramped growth of shrubbery that surrounded the building has been removed, and in its stead grass-plots have been laid out.

The cart roads which disfigured the environs of the North and South Hospitals have been closed up, and the space neatly sodded. The old and unsightly picket fences have been removed, and the whole grounds thrown into a lawn, which will be divided from the Nursery Department by a thick growth of hedge in the coming spring. New and solid roads have been built in the rear of the grounds for horse travel. The Dead House has been removed from its former conspicuous place to the rear of the grounds.

South Hospital.

All the wood work in the interior of this house has been neatly grained and varnished. The wards in the south wing entirely remodeled. The bath rooms and water-closets which exposed their occupants to the gaze of the visitor, have been divided into separate rooms,

lathed and plastered, and connected with their several wards by ornamental arched passages. New and improved water-closets substituted for the old ones, which were a receptacle and hiding place for rats. New floors of narrow, yellow pine have been laid down in all the water closets, and in wards 6, 10 and 12.

The bath rooms of wards 5 and 10, which were devoid of light and ventilation, have been altered and sashes let in the walls, securing light and and air, while new water-closets, ventilated by a plan of the Visiting Physicians, have been placed in wards 4 and 9, and the rooms vacated used entirely for bathing purposes. The old water-closets, which encumbered the piazzas, have been torn down and larger air space secured thereby. The tin roof, gutters, leaders, &c., which were in very bad condition, were thoroughly repaired and are now sound. Lightning rods have been placed on the building. In addition to the above schedule of alterations, the house, which is old and dilapidated, has been kept in complete repair.

I would respectfully suggest, that I be permitted to take down the plastering from the ceiling of the piazzas in the hospitals, as it is in bad condition and continually falling; in its stead could be placed narrow ceiling boards, which would be cheaper eventually than keep-

ing the plastering in repair, besides securing the children from the danger of injury from the falling plaster.

North Hospital.

The interior wood work of this building has been grained and varnished. New water-closets placed in wards 16 and 22. The tin roof, gutters, leaders, &c., put in complete order. Old water-closets removed from the piazzas. The Croton carried into ward 20. Chimneys all repaired. Lightning rods placed on the house, and the whole building put in complete order.

Idiot Asylum.

I respectfully present the statistics of the Asylum for 1868, together with an outline of the many changes and improvements carried into effect. In this connection it is proper to remark that this is the first annual report of the Asylum given separately from the Hospitals.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining December 31st, 1867.....	41	22	63
Admitted during 1868.....	21	25	46
	62	47	109
Discharged.....	5	5	10
	57	42	99
Died.....	4	2	6
Remaining December 31st, 1868	53	40	93
Adult Domestics.....	5	18	23
Total Census of Idiot Asylum.....	58	58	116

I respectfully call your attention to the increase of this class of unfortunates, whose condition has awakened the liveliest sympathies of your Honorable Commission. The additions to the Asylum building during the past year, besides adding to its architectural beauty, now affords ample room for classifying the helpless inmates, greatly aiding your humane efforts to improve their condition. We have now commodious school rooms; have separated the pupils from the imbeciles. The sexes of either class do not mingle, except during school and meal hours. In the upper portion of the building, hospital wards have been opened. An abundant supply of hot and cold water secured by means of a new steam pump and tanks. The building is heated by steam, preventing danger of fire from the stoves formerly used. The water-closets are all of the new, improved pattern. Bath rooms and closets built in each room occupied by the children. Good ventilation obtained by placing registers in all the flues. The walls of the old house kalsomined, and the wood work grained and varnished. Lightning rods placed on the building. Extra attendants employed, in fact, everything that a liberal spirit of philanthropy could suggest has been adopted by the Board, for the happiness, care, and improvement of the idiots.

The grounds surrounding the Asylum have been ex-

tended in area, graded, and laid down in lawn. Play grounds for the different sexes and classes of children enclosed. A tent procured for the protection of the imbeciles from the sun's rays. The old fences removed. New brick walks laid down. The sewerage improved, in a word, the whole internal and external appearance of the Idiot Asylum has been changed. Your Commission has now a complete, commodious, and thoroughly well appointed Asylum, and humanity must ardently hope that your labors in behalf of those for whom you have reared such a shelter, will realize your fullest anticipations.

The improvements and repairs I have noted, except the repairing of the roof and the lightning rods, were effected by inmate mechanical labor, both in the Hospitals and Asylum.

A gang of men from the Penitentiary, under charge of keepers Graham and Miner, were employed from May 4th until July 11th, to do the necessary grading and road making alluded to above.

I append the usual expense statement, which includes the cost of conducting the Idiot School, as well as all other ordinary items of outlay. And, though necessarily, from the many improvements made throughout the whole department, our expenses have been great, yet still I trust the exhibit will prove satisfactory. While

nothing that was deemed necessary for the proper care of the children was withheld, scrutiny was exercised in the economical use of the articles furnished.

The Rev. Father Archard and the Rev. Marinus Willett have each discharged the duties of their sacred offices zealously and faithfully, to those of the inmates requiring their services.

I desire to record the gratitude of the children to the gentlemen composing the "Volunteer Firemen's Committee," for their thoughtful kindness in presenting the sick with a timely and liberal supply of ice cream during the summer. Mrs. A. H. Gibbions made her usual Christmas gifts, and has entitled herself to the kind remembrances of the recipients of her goodness.

In addition to the usual kindness in providing bountifully for the enjoyment of the holiday season, your forethought in procuring Christmas trees laden with useful articles, and appliances to while away pleasantly the otherwise weary hours of the sick, is deserving of more than mention. I deem it worthy of note in the record for the year, as marking a fresh manifestation of the interest and the tender solicitude with which you regard the children of the city's care.

In the details of hospital administrations, the functions of the executive frequently become so blended with matters pertaining to the province of the house staff—and

the labors of the former are often dependent for their efficiency upon the cordial co-operation of the latter—in this view, I should do injustice to the gentlemen composing the resident staff (Drs. Foster, Thayer and Alex. S. Doherty) did I not express my thanks for the fidelity with which they have served the department. My relations with them and their predecessors have been of the most amicable character, and we have jointly striven, I trust not in vain, to promote the best interests of the Hospital.

The Engineer of the Island, Mr. Alexander McLean, is worthy of honorable mention for the alacrity and faithful manner in which the duties pertaining to his office have been performed. The Matron of the Department, Miss Byren, has vigorously co-operated in all matters requiring her attention, and has proved herself a valuable officer.

The assistant matron, attendants and nurses have all displayed commendable zeal in the performance of their several duties.

I beg to tender to the members of your Honorable Board my indebtedness for the generous assistance rendered me in the discharge of the duties my position imposes, for the promptness with which my requisitions have been honored, and the continued confidence reposed in me.

In submitting this report of the workings of the department for the care of the Sick and Idiotic, I may be acquitted of fulsomeness when I state my firm conviction that the children are completely cared for. Professional skill alleviates with zeal and promptness their bodily suffering; their diet is liberal and generous; their clothing warm and abundant; their bedding clean and comfortable; in fine, their every physical and spiritual necessity freely administered to.

While the personal comforts of the inmates are thus provided for, a great deal has been done to embellish and adorn their surroundings. To your enlightened philanthropy must fairly be ascribed all this. And upon a review of what has been accomplished during the year now closed, you may justly feel proud of your high position, by the instrumentality of which you have been enabled to ameliorate the condition of the children of this branch of New York's charities.

Respectfully submitted,

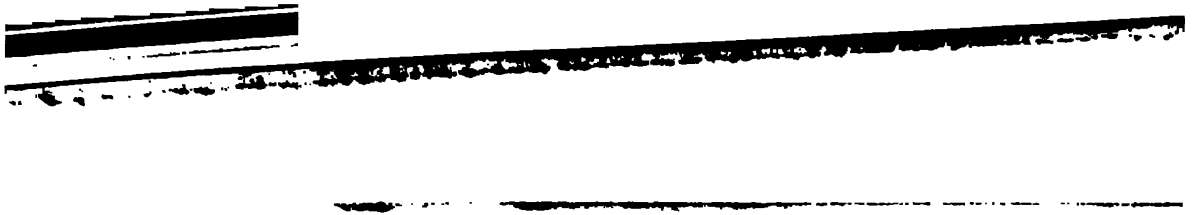
JOHN M. COMAN,

Clerk.



8.

st.	Daily Cost.	Total Monthly Cost.	Total Daily Cost.	Total Net Expenses.
m.	c. m.	$ c. m.	c. m.	$ c.
13	6 7	12 25 9	39 2	3,688 35
3	3 4	10 05 7	34 4	3,099 50
9	7 3	9 71 2	31 3	2,884 51
4	6 4	12 35 2	41 1	3,619 85
0	4 0	10 68 3	34 2	3,283 41
9	4 5	10 11 2	33 5	3,184 99
7	7 3	10 71 0	34 7	3,213 61
7	4 6	8 79 9	27 5	2,815 19
5	3 8	8 24 3	27 3	2,720 90
5	8	9 50 4	30 4	3,222 15
2	5 7	11 21 5	37 2	3,701 95
6	4 4	7 31 2	23 4	2,487 05
0	58 9	$120 95 8	$3 94 2	$37,841 46
.2	4 9.1	$10 07 9.8	32 8.5	$3,153 45 5



REPORT OF THE VISITING PHYSICIAN TO THE NURSERY HOSPITAL AND IDIOT ASYLUM.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President, and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:*

SIRS—In submitting the following report of the condition of the Nursery Hospital, and the health of the Idiot Asylum and Nursery Departments, during the year which has just ended, it is with great pleasure that I remark the comparative absence, during that period, of epidemic causes of disease, and a corresponding immunity from diseases to which populations like these of the Nursery and Idiot Asylum are constantly liable. The improvement is without doubt to be attributed in a great degree to the more liberal scale of diet adopted since the fall of 1867, and an increased vigilance on the part of the officers of the Department.

During the spring and summer months, the Institutions suffered from an epidemic of whooping-cough and measles, and one case of scarlatina occurred, but considering the great mortality which existed at the time among the children in the adjoining city, from the latter causes, and the comparatively small number of cases

and deaths in our Institution, we have every reason to feel gratified with the result.

One of the tables annexed shows, that of the twenty-nine deaths, which occurred in the Hospital, nearly two-thirds were in consequence of, or complicated with, chronic or constitutional diseases.

The mortality, considering the classes of disease treated, is very fair.

The practice which exists, of sending to homes away from New York, such children as are left by their parents to the care of the Commission, as are of suitable age and condition, leaves a constant residue of crippled and incurable cases in the Hospital and Nursery, whose residence in the department is only terminated by their death, and it is gratifying to know that every effort is made which the minds of those who provide for them suggest, to render their sad existence as pleasant as the circumstances of a public institution will admit. I have appended to my report a table of such of these cases as are at present in the Nursery, and a glance at the Table of Diseases with which those were affected, who were admitted to Hospital during the year, will show an additional number of cases now under treatment.

A number of diseases, not shown in the latter table, originated in the Hospital among those who were con-

valescing from other affections, but it is hoped that the improvements which were made during the year in ventilation, bathing facilities, the water-closets, &c., and in the classification of diseases and wards, will render these accidents of hospital life less frequent, and shorten the convalescence of those whose disease originated outside the Hospital walls.

The increase of one-third in the population of the Idiot Asylum, and the necessity for evacuating a portion of the building while additions to its capacity were being made, resulted in over-crowding the available rooms, and were it not that this occurred during the warm weather of the summer and autumn months, when, in the day time, the inmates could be kept out of doors, and at night the windows could be lowered, the results would not have been as favorable as they are.

The teacher of the School for Idiots will report to you what has been accomplished in the mental development of the children subjected to her system of training, but it will not be out of place for me to testify to the improvements also in the physical appearance of many of them, and I would suggest that to provide during leisure hours some kind of light work for such of them as are willing and able to perform it, such as the different kinds of house-work for the girls, and gar-

whose zealous discharge of their duties has done much to lighten the weight of my responsibility.

With many thanks to yourselves for favors granted, and for the assistance and encouragement you have given me during this the first year of my office, I am,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. CASTLE,

Visiting Physician.

A Table showing the Diseases with which Patients were affected at the time of Admission into the Nursery Hospital on Ranuall's Island, and the results, for the year ending December 31*st*, 1868.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, '68, and admitted since.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining Jan. 1, '69.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Abscess	5	3	5	3				
Adenitis	5	1	4				1	1
Adynamia	13	12	13	10				2
Anæmia		1		1				
Asthma	1		1					
Bronchitis, Acute, ordinary	21	6	21	4				2
do Chronic	3	2	3	1				1
do Capillary		2				2		
Cæcitas		5		1				4
Caries	1	3	1	3				
do Vertibrarum	11	2	3		2		6	2
Cachexia Scrofulosa		3		1				2
Cellulitis	3	1	3					1
Conjunctivitis Acuta	94	20	85	19			9	1
do Purulenta	15	8	15	8				
do Pustular and Phlyctinular	7	2	7	2				
do Chronic	21	14	16	8			5	6
Coryza	1		1					
Concussio Cerebri	1		1					
Croup	1		1					
Contusio	19		19					
Constipatio	1	3	1	3				
Corneal Opacities		2						2
Convulsions	1				1			
Cardiac Disease		1						1
Cachexia	1				1			
Diarrhœa Acuta	12	7	12	7				
Dysenteria	4	3	4	3				
do Chronica	1				1			
Dyspepsia Acuta	20	22	20	22				
Dacro-cystitis		1		1				
Eczema	16	8	10	4			6	4
do Capitis	12	5	11				1	5
Erythema	2		2					
Ecthyma	4	1	3	1			1	
Enteritis		2		1		1		
Entero-colitis		1				1		
Epilepsia	9	5	8	5			1	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1				
Febris Intermittens		2		2				
do Typhoides	1	1	1			1		
do Ephemeralis	5		5					
Fractura Femoris		1						1

Table showing Diseases, &c.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, '68, and admitted since.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining Jan. 1, '69.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Furunculus	6	2	5	2			1	
Hemiplegia	1						1	
Hernia	3						3	
Herpes	2		2					
Herdiolum		1		1				
Hysteria		1		1				
Hydrocephalus, Chronica	1	1	1			1		
Icterus	1	4	1	4				
Idiocy	5	3	5	3				
Impetigo	19	7	12	5			7	2
do Capitis	3						3	
Iritis	2		2					
Kerato-iritis	2	2	2	2				
Keratitis	3	1	2				1	1
Laryngitis, Acute, Ordinary	1		1					
Laryngismus Stridulous	5		5					
Lupus Nasi	1	1					1	1
Malingering	7	1	7	1				
Malformatio	1	1	1					1
Meningitis Spinalis	2	1		1	2			
do Cerebralis		1				1		
Morbus Coxarius	24	10	13	4	2	2	9	4
do Ceruleus	1						1	
Necrosis Ossium	2	1	2					1
Opthalmia Tarsi	3	1	2	1			1	
Onychia	2	4	2	3				1
Otorrhœa	21	19	19	17		1	2	1
Ozena		1		1				
Paralysis		1				1		
Paraplegia	2	1					2	1
Parotitis	3	2	3	1				1
Parotiditis	4		4					
Pernio	13	1	12	1			1	
Pertussis	17	12	16	11	1			1
Periostitis	2	1					2	1
Peritonitis Chronica	1		1					
Pharyngitis, Acute, Ordinary	1		1					
Pleuritis	4		3		1			
Pleuro-Pneumonia		1		1				
Pneumonia	11	4	9	3		1	2	
Prolapsus Ani	5	3	5	3				
Psoriasis	2	3	2	2				1
Pityriasis Capitis	2	1	2	1				
Paronychia	1						1	
Rupia		1						1
Rachitis	2						2	
Rheumatism, Acuta	1		1					
do Chronica		1		1				

Table showing Diseases, &c.—Continued.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, '68, and admitted since.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining Jan. 1, '69.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Rubeola	18	9	16	8	2	1		
Scarlatina		1		1				
Scabies	4	9	4	9				
Synoritis Chronica		1						1
Stomatitis	5	2	5	1				1
Syphilis, Hereditary	3	3	2	2			1	1
Spina Bifida		1						1
Talipes		2						2
Tinea Tonsurans	2	3	1	1			1	2
Tonsillitis	5		5					
Trichiasis		1		1				
Tuberculosis	9	2	6		1	2	2	
Tumor Albus	1						1	
Ulcera	3	3	3	3				
Urticaria	1		1					
Ustio	2		2					
Variola	1		1					
Vaginitis		2		2				
Vermes	2	1	2	1				
Vulvitis		1		1				
Vulnus	9	1	7	1			2	
Not stated	3	2	1				2	2
	569	290	476	212	14	15	79	63
Totals of both Sexes	859		688		29		142	

Causes of Death in the Nursery Hospital on Randall's Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Complications.	Boys.	Girls.
Capillary Bronchitis.....		..	2
do do	Rubeola	2	..
do do	General Cachexia	1	..
Tuberculosis	Morbus Cox	1	..
do	Pleuritis	1	..
do	Rubeola	..	1
do	Diarrhœa	1	..
do	Mesenteric Deseases.....	..	2
Pneumonia.....	Pleuritis, General Cachexia.....	..	1
do	Febris Typhoides	..	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis		2	..
Cerebritis.....	Spinal Arachnitis.....	..	1
Hydrocephaloid Disease ..	Morbus Cox.....	..	1
Morbus Brightii.....	Morbus Ilii	1	..
do do	Morbus Cox.....	..	1
Pleuritis (double)	Pericarditis, Tuberculosis, Paralysis.	..	1
Caries Vertebrarum.....		2	..
Enteritis		..	1
Meningitis.	Pertussis	1	..
Congestio-Cerebri	do and Entero-Colitis.....	..	1
Convulsions.....	do	1	..
Dysentery (chronic)		1	.
Gangrena oris.....	Hydrocephalus (chronic)	..	1
Gangrene.....	Necrosis of Temporal Bone.....	..	1
		14	15

Total number of deaths.....	29
Total number under treatment.....	859
Percentage of mortality	3.37

Time of Residence in the Nursery before admission to Hospital, of those admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

TIME.	No. Admitted.
Less than 5 days	130
From 5 to 10 days	39
10 to 20 days	67
20 to 30 days	31
1 to 2 months	98
2 to 3 months	55
3 to 4 months	31
4 to 12 months	102
1 year and upwards	150
	704

Number of Children Admitted and Deceased from each Department of the Nursery.

DEPARTMENT.	Admitted.	Died.
Quarantine and City	169	19
Infant Nursery	112	5
Small Boys' Nursery	115	3
Large Boys' do	152	1
Girls' Nursery	51	1
Idiot Asylum	5	..
	704	29

The Ages of those Admitted to the Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island, during the year 1868.

AGES.	Number.
Between 1 and 2 years of age	3
From 2 to 3 years of age	50
3 to 4 do do	66
4 to 5 do do	71
5 to 6 do do	73
6 to 7 do do	98
7 to 8 do do	84
8 to 9 do do	52
9 to 10 do do	49
10 to 11 do do	46
11 to 12 do do	23
12 to 13 do do	30
13 to 14 do do	19
14 to 15 do do	12
15 to 16 do do	11
16 to 17 do do	6
17 to 18 do do	..
18 to 19 do do	1
Total	704

Recapitulation.

Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1867		155
Admitted during 1868.		704
Total in Hospital during 1868.		859
Discharged during 1868	688	
Died during 1868	29	
		717
Total number remaining December 31st, 1868.		142

Deaths among Adults in the Nursery on Randall's Island during the year ending December 31st, 1868.

DISEASES.	Complications.	Males.	Females.
Cerebral Hæmorrhage		1	..
Post-purterm do	Albuminuria	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	Exhaustion from Diarrhœa	2	..
Suicide by Hanging		1	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis		..	1
		4	2

Causes of Death in the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island during the year 1868.

DISEASES.	Boys.	Girls.
Peritonitis, chronic	1	..
Meningitis, sub-acute	..	1
Pneumonia	..	1
Congestio-Cerebri (from Epilepsy)	2	..
Tuberculosis, acute, general	1	..
	4	2

Total number of inmates, 109. Percentage of mortality, 5.5.

Crippled and Incurable Cases Remaining in the Nursery December 31st, 1868.

DISEASES.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Morbus Coxarius	7	2	9
Caries Vertebrarum	5	3	8
Luxatio (chronic)	1	..	1
Genu Valgum	1	..	1
Talipes	2	1	3
Necrosis	1	..	1
Hemiplegia	1	2	3
Epilepsy	1	..	1
Amputatio	..	1	1
Total	19	9	28

Ages of the above Persons.

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
From 7 to 8 years	3	..	3
8 to 9 years	1	..	1
9 to 10 years	4	1	5
10 to 11 years	3	2	5
11 to 12 years	3	2	5
12 to 13 years	2	1	3
13 to 15 years	2	2	4
16 to 17 years	1	..	1
27 to upwards	..	1	1
Total	19	9	28

IDIOT SCHOOL.

REPORT OF THE TEACHER.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me pleasure to submit to you my second Annual Report of this Institution for the instruction of Idiot children.

I am happy to state that they have made satisfactory progress in their studies during the year, and that they have been provided by the Commissioners with everything which could add to their comfort or promote their health or happiness.

It is gratifying to see the result of a few months' teaching of those children. Formerly they had been debarred from society, and looked upon by many as unfit to associate with those whom God had endowed with sound reason.

The school, which comprises seventy scholars, is divided into three rooms, three classes in each. In room number one, the first class consists of ten scholars,

who can read, write and answer difficult questions in geography, history and arithmetic. Many of the girls in this class execute fine needle-work. Comparing this with last year's report, it will be found that the first class have made considerable progress, inasmuch as there were then only eight pupils in the first class, and but four of whom could read.

In the second class the pupils can read and write very well, and in geography and arithmetic are capable of answering simple questions.

The pupils in the third class can read words of three and four sylables, from Webb's First Reader, and can answer simple questions in arithmetic.

In room number two there are thirty-six pupils, the majority of whom can read words of one and two sylables, while the remainder understand through the medium of block letters, the manner in which simple words are compiled, and can point out on Webb's card-boards different words.

Room number three is now under the direction of Pauline Vogel, and comprises ten scholars; they have been under training for two months, and the majority can now distinguish form and color. It is of course impossible to give an extended report of this class, but thus far enough has been accomplished to warrant the

belief that they will improve and become as proficient in their studies as the first class.

The scholars in the first three classes can now readily go through all the exercises, and can sing together with accuracy.

It is a noticeable fact which encourages me, that all those children are diligent, and take great pains with their studies.

Among the pupils in this school is a young girl, aged 16, named Pauline Vogel. Two years ago this girl was as unteachable as the others. She was the greater part of her time subject to melancholy. When I entered upon the duties of teacher, I had little hopes that the subject of this notice would attain the position she now occupies. By continually talking and showing her different exercises, I perceived that I could in time divert her from this gloomy state, and, this accomplished, her mental powers were rapidly developed, until now she has been advanced to be a teacher of her former playmates.

Before closing my report, it is necessary to mention the great improvement made by the girls in the school in embroidery and needle-work. When I first conceived the plan of instructing the girls in this branch, I did so only at the risk of waste of time, but scarcely had I shown some of them the manner in which the

needle was used, than they earnestly set to work, and in a few weeks made figures and designs, which I gave them as specimens, very well. This kind of work being novel, it inspired them with renewed zeal and energy, and they were always anxious to show visitors, who came to the school, what they had accomplished. Day by day they improved, and now, I am happy to state, have acquired a full knowledge of this art.

Hoping that I may meet the same success in future as I have in the past, and that God will help us in this charitable undertaking.

I remain, very respectfully,

MARY C. DUMPHY.

OUT-DOOR POOR.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, *December 31st*, 1868.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—The Superintendent of Out-Door Poor respectfully presents the accompanying statistics for the year ending December 31st, 1868, by which it will appear that 5,197 adults and 11,942 children have been relieved by donations of money, and 14,066 adults and 20,272 children with fuel.

The total amount of cash disbursed by me for all purposes, including special donations to blind of $24,175, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868, has been $137,869.61. A comparison with the years 1866 and 1867 is herewith submitted:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Donations	$25,999 55	$25,716 75	$41,277 93
Children's Nursing	4,618 75	4,395 25	3,906 25
Transportation of Paupers	1,683 44	2,329 36	1,976 78
Salaries	15,093 13	15,756 42	21,000 00

	1866.	1867.	1868.
Coal	30,455 81	18,530 10	37,474 62
Expenses of Office, Rents of Stables, New Vehicles, Feed, Stationery, Fuel, Coffins, &c.	14,545 01	8,977 21	8,059 03
	$91,995 69	$70,705 09	$113,694 61
Less cash receipts	5,134 00	3,979 79	2,780 06
	$86,861 69	$66,725 30	$110,914 55
Add amount expended on special appropriations for "Donations to Blind"	17,225 00		24,175 00
	$83,950 30		$135,089 55

During the year provision has been made for Infants as follows:

Remaining at nurse, December 31st, 1867	31	
Received during the year	21	
	—	52
Delivered to mothers	14	
Died	2	
Sent to Infants' Hospital	1	
	—	17
Remaining at nurse, December 31st, 1868		35
Received at No. 1 Bond street		1,022
Sent to Infants' Infirmary	985	
Delivered to mothers	22	
Adopted from No. 1 Bond street	12	
Delivered to friends	2	
Died at No. 1 Bond street	1	
	—	1,022

Number of children sent to Randall's Island			1,092
do	discharged to parents	704	
do	taken on trial	148	
do	sent to Western States	148	
do	died	34	
do	eloped	38	
do	sent to No. 1 Bond street	1	
do	transferred to Bellevue Hospital	1	
do	do Reformatory	32	
do	do Alms House	2	

Number of children	transferred to	Fever Hospital	1
do	do	Epileptic Hospital	1
do	do	House of Refuge	6
do	do	Soldiers' Home	1
do	do	Small Pox Hospital	1
do	do	Work House	3
do	do	Protectory	8
do	do	Infants' Hospital	1
do	do	Hart's Island	12
do	do	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2
do	do	Catholic institutions	13
do	out on pass		24
do	indentured		67

Interments at City Cemetery, Ward's Island, 1,120, by this department, of which 38 were subsequently claimed and removed by friends.

During the year the following amounts have been received on account of and credited to the following Institutions:

Randall's Island Nurseries	$8,521 00
Alms Houses	124 00
Charity Hospital	690 00
Infants' Hospital	4,389 75
Small Pox Hospital	16 00
Colored Home	38 00
Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals	12 00
Inebriate Asylum	4,370 86

The appropriation for the Blind by the Legislature at the session of 1868 has been disbursed by this department. The number requiring relief has been 426. The same system of visiting and classification as that which governed the distribution of the appropriation for the year 1867 has been continued.

In March last, Mr. Henry Fricdgen was appointed a clerk in this department, and detailed to the duty of indenturing the children of this department; to keep an accurate record of the names, residences, and character of the persons to whom such children may be indentured, and their pecuniary ability to clothe, educate, and maintain them in comfort, and the trades or vocation they are to be taught; also from time to time to visit the children, and report to me in writing their condition.

The reports made from time to time by Mr. Fricdgen of the condition of the children placed by him in various sections of the country are gratifying. In a majority of cases, the children have been placed in the families of farmers and others, where they have been put on a footing with their own children. But few complaints have been made by the children of ill-treatment by persons with whom they have been placed.

During the year an important change has been made in the system of visiting. The city has been divided into eleven districts, and a visitor assigned to each. In addition to the duty of visiting every applicant for relief at their homes, they are charged with the duty of investigating the causes of pauperism, sickness, and crime, in their respective districts. I am led to believe from the results so far attained, that with increased ex-

perience on the part of the visitors, the wisdom of the change will be made apparent.

My warmest acknowledgements are due to your Honorable Board, for the courtesy which has uniformly been manifested towards me, and for the prompt manner with which you have granted every requisition I have made to enable me to properly dispense the city's charities.

To the employees of this department, I desire to express my thanks for the very efficient aid rendered me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE KELLOCK,

Supt. Out-Door Poor.

Statistics of Persons who were relieved with Money during the Year 1868.

VISITORS.	Districts.	ADULTS.								CHILDREN.		
		America.	Colored.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Low	First	40	15	28	145	8	22	4	262	208	72	280
Mulquinn	Second	28	9	42	784	13	91	2	974	1,674	341	2,015
Howard	Third	111	11	8	216	2	65		423	634	87	721
Blakeley	Fourth	162	9	21	49	3	13		257	513	167	680
Norris (for McGrath)	Fifth	94	4	19	194	1	67	3	382	487	218	685
Southworth	Sixth	85	2	37	614	2	212		952	1,741	675	2,416
Quackenbush	Seventh	154	13	18	184	5	85	4	466	765	316	1,081
Stern	Eighth	170	12	21	284	7	289	5	792	1,364	729	2,093
Smith	Ninth	65	3	16	198		61		343	541	219	760
Wilson	Tenth	25	5	13	218	3	82		346	614	147	761
Hunt—temporary		14	3	5	189		213		424	175	487	662
		948	86	228	2,886	44	987	18	5,197	8,521	2,971	11,492

Total number of	Adults	who were relieved with	Money	5,197
do	Children	do	do	11,942
				17,139

Statistics of Persons who were relieved with Coal.

VISITORS.	Districts.	ADULTS.								CHILDREN.		
		America.	Colored.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	All other countries.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Low	First	115	19	54	1,314	17	48	5	1,572	2,291	416	2,707
Mulquinn	Second	205	20	93	2,124	34	198	19	2,925	2,867	587	3,454
Howard	Third	193	15	21	908	6	147	8	1,298	931	678	1,609
Blakeley	Fourth	187	19	25	414	7	39	3	694	1,014	118	1,132
Norris (for McGrath)	Fifth	102	13	33	674	3	203	13	1,051	1,624	375	1,999
Southworth	Sixth	141	17	42	1,955	4	369	21	2,549	3,104	297	3,401
Quackenbush	Seventh	176	15	18	713	9	79	8	1,027	1,867	416	2,283
Stern	Eighth	180	13	28	1,029	14	314	4	1,991	1,614	879	2,493
Smith	Ninth	72	9	22	265	6	81	9	464	512	201	713
Wilson	Tenth	37	12	19	306	12	104	5	495	387	194	461
Hunt—temporary		29	5	18	516		208	19	795	238	764	1,002
		1,447	157	355	10,308	112	1,592	95	14,066	16,211	4,161	20,272

Total number of Adults who were relieved with Coal 14,066
do Children do do 20,272

34,338

PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, *January 1st*, 1869.

Bought of—

Hand & Elsworth, Paper	$471 85
Nesbitt & Co., Paper and Ruling	246 10
J. Robinson, Cards	437 30
L. Raynor & Co., Envelopes	228 58
T. Connor's Sons, Type, &c	65 24
Francis & Loutrell, Composition	18 00
D. Berrien, Lye Brush	67
Alex. T. Stuart, Thread	1 85
H. Austin & Co., Parchment	6 25
	$1,475 84

Distributed to—

Office, 1 Bond St	$1,263 53
Superintendent Out-Door Poor	223 00
Storehouse, B. I	493 50
Bellevue Hospital	199 05
Infants' Hospital, W. I	54 50
Charity Hospital, B. I	58 20
Work House, B. I	42 00
Nursery Hospital, R. I	29 75
Randall's Island	18 90
Photographic Department	13 90
City Prisons	110 90
Hart's Island	10 00
Inebriate Asylum	7 00
Bakery, B. I	13 25
Penitentiary	9 50
Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief	103 69
Mr. Brewer, Meat Cards	9 00
	$2,659 67

CITY CEMETERY.

CITY CEMETERY, WARD'S ISLAND,
December 31st, 1868.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present to your Honorable Board the Annual Report for this department for the year 1868.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1867	31	10	41
Admitted during the year	219	66	285
	250	76	326
Discharged during the year	229	65	294
	21	11	32
Elopements during the year	6	5	11
	15	6	21
Died during the year	1	..	1
Remaining December 31st, 1868	14	6	20

During the months of January, February and March, our inmates were employed thrashing oats, digging a trench in the Cemetery, filling in and grading road to

dock, unloading coal, digging well, laying hose across the river to Harlem, and also employed in several other kinds of work, such as shipping various kinds of vegetables to Blackwell's Island, building and repairing platform for dead house, repairing fences, unloading coal barge, screening sand, whitewashing, and carting out manure.

Ploughing was commenced on March 28th, and continued during the months of April and May. The 1st of April commenced sowing oats, and during the latter part of the month, onions, cabbage, and grass seed were planted, and at the same time was also engaged in ploughing, harrowing, and carting out manure. In May and June, the inmates were constantly employed planting corn, grading around barn at farm house, hoeing and weeding corn and oats, picking stones from fields, whitewashing, getting salt hay sedges, and drift from shore. In July and August the first crop, and from the middle of September to October 1st, the second crop of hay was collected and brought in, and during these two latter months, corn was husked, and vegetables collected. Our teams were also engaged hauling sod, stones, and coal to the Inebriate Asylum.

On the 1st of April, fifty Penitentiary men in charge of three keepers, commenced grading the ground around the Inebriate Asylum. On May 11th, this gang

was reinforced by some thirty-eight others in charge of from three to six keepers, thus making the combined number eighty-eight. About the middle of July a gang of twenty men in charge of one keeper, commenced building sea-wall on east side of the Asylum. July 29th, a small gang were also employed building a new coal yard at the north end, adjacent to the Asylum, capable of containing 1000 tons of coal.

The latter part of September a gang was employed in constructing a new fence around the Asylum grounds, blasting rocks where they interfered with the progress of the work, which will, when completed, be an ornament to the building.

On the 31st of October the Penitentiary men discontinued work on this Island, and re-commenced, on November 9th, sub-soiling the ground within the Asylum inclosure. At the same time a gang of from forty to fifty Work House men was steadily employed making a new road on the west side of the Asylum ground, also discharging two barge loads of coal, and several other kinds of work, too numerous for detail.

The last work done by the Penitentiary men was discharging a barge loaded with coal for the Inebriate Asylum; the Penitentiary men discontinued work on this Island December 12th.

During the months of August, September, October

and November, our teams were chiefly employed carting sod, stones and coal for the Inebriate Asylum; one horse team was steadily employed tending to dock and other work connected with the Asylum. During the months of September and October we shipped three barge loads of screened building sand to Blackwell's Island.

A gang of men have been, and are now daily employed making a new road, and a small gang are occupied erecting a new fence on the west side of the Asylum; also blasting and hauling stones for road and sea wall.

The last work done in December, by our inmates, was building aad repairing sea wall at farm house, thrashing oats, digging trench in Cemetery, building partition wall at farm house, and hauling stones from fields.

On December 14th we commenced cutting ice. I am happy to state in this report that the health of our inmates was all that could be desired during the past year.

One of our inmates named John Gallagher, who has been at this department for the past five years, died suddenly on September 16th. The coroner was duly notified, and an inquest was held over the remains, after which they were delivered to his relatives.

The total number of burials in City Cemetery, from

January 1st to December 31st, is 3,499, of which 2,776 bodies were received from the city and 723 from State Emigrants Refuge and Hospital, Ward's Island.

Twenty-four bodies were claimed by and delivered to relations of the deceased persons.

I received and sent to your Honorable Board the amount of $24, for eight separate graves, since May 29th.

Very respectfully,

LAWRENCE DUNPHY,

Warden.

Produce of Crop for 1868.

Potatoes	64	bushels.
Carrots	213	do
Parsnips	60	do
Turnips	204	do
Onions	12	do
Beets	10	do
Corn	793	do
Cabbage	834	heads.
Upland Hay	32	tons.
Salt Hay Sedges	14	do
Oat Straw	6	do
Corn Stalks	16	do
Parsnip Seed	6	pounds.
Onion do	3	do
Carrot do	2	do
Cabbage do	4	ounces.
Celery do	4	do

The quantity of oats collected cannot be given until thrashing is done.

Inventory of Stock on hand December 31st, 1868.

Oxen	4	
Horses	5	
Chickens	120	

Vegetables and Feed.

Potatoes	24	bushels.
Carrots	190	do
Parsnips	47	do
Turnips	183	do
Corn	550	do
Cabbage	432	heads.
Upland Hay	21	tons.
do Salt Hay	7	do
Oat Straw	6	do
Corn Stalks	8	do

Furniture.

Large Circular Stove	1
Small do do	2
Rubecon do	1
Small do	1
J. L. Mott do	1
Carpets	6
Oil Cloth	1
Carpet at Mr. Dittse	1
Writing Desk	1
Tables	4
Boards for pan men	7
Trestles	21
Long Benches	14
Bread Box	1
Clock	1
Pine Closet	1
Cooking Stove	1

Clothing.

Pantaloons	47	pair.
Jackets	29	
Summer Pants	51	pair.

Over Coats	5	
Striped Shirts	27	
White do	18	
Mens' Socks	4	dozen.
Straw Hats	10	
Mens' Shoes	7	pair.
Womens' Shoes	7	do
Skirts	12	
Womens' Stockings	13	pair.
Chemises, new	12	
do old	9	
Womens' Dresses	13	
Linen Dresses	6	
do old	8	
Woolen Dresses	5	

Beds and Bedclothes.

Iron Bedsteads	42
Blankets	118
Sheets	94
Pillow Cases	100
Pillow Ticks	51
Bed Ticks	48
do old	9
Bed Spreads	30

Kitchen Utensils.

Refrigerator	1
Fire Shovels	4
Water Pails	9
Coffee Mill	1
Boilers	2
Boiler for hog feed	1
Wash Basins	7
Oil Lamps	7
Dippers	2
Dish Pans	5
Wash Tubs	4
Wash Boards	2
Soup Boilers	3
Flat Irons	3
Tin Kettles	2
Spiders	2
Iron Pots	4
Lamp Scissors	2

Gridiron	1
Oil Lanterns	2
Frying Pan	1
Dinner Kettle	1
Two quart Tin Pail	1
Small Wash Boiler	1
Window Brushes	2
Soup Pans	125
Tin Plates	100
Tin Cups	60
Spoons	136
Knives	24
Forks	18
Carving Knives	3
Knife Box	1
Mott's Range No. 8	1

Tools and Implements.

Iron Spikes	37
Potatoe Forks	2
Pick Axes	6
Cast Steel Drills	26
Striking Hammers	5
Hoes	14
Spades	7
Shovels	11
Corn Knives	6
Hay Forks	3
Hand Hammers	2
Ox Chains	4
Ox Yokes	4
Ox Ring	1
Ox Carts	3
Dock Carts	1
Burying Cart	1
Grain Cradle	1
Scythe	1
Hay Rakes	4
Thrashing Flails	2
Hand Saws	3
Augers	3
Iron Rakes	2
Iron Square	1
Burning Brand	1
Bushel Measure	½
Spoke Sheaf	1

Stone Hammer	1
Mason's Trowels	2
Draft Chains	2
Seed Sower	1
Claw Hammers	3
Wrenches	2
Truck Bars	2
Crow Bars	7
Sledge	1
Potatoe Plough	1
Sub-soil Plough	1
Double Mould Board Plough	1
Corn Ploughs	2
Cultivator	1
Harrows	2
Fore Plane	1
Jack Planes	2
Chisel	1
Mallet	1
Set Harness	2
Manure Forks	4
Ox Bows	6
Grind Stone	1
Step Ladder	1
Grub Axe	1
Wood Axes	3
Wheelbarrows	3
Hay Cutter	1
Oilstone	1
Spirit Level	1
Lumber Scribes	2
Screwdriver	1
Straight-edge	1

Miscellaneous.

Cut Nails, at 10 cts	25 pounds.
Hand Bell	1
Platform Scales	1
Small Scales	1
Tin Quart Measure	1
Gallon Measure	¼
Sand Screen	1
Manilla Rope	30 feet.
Matches	½ gross.
Feed Box	1

Boat Hook	1	
Razors	2	
Sharp's Rifles	2	
Coal	20	tons.
Coal Screen	1	
Cider Press	1	
Butcher's Wagon	1	
Spruce Plank, 1½ inch	10	
Tape Line, 50 ft	1	
Whitewash Brushes	2	
Lampwick	½	pound.
Vinegar	6	barrels.
Parsnip Seed	6	pounds.
Onion do	3	do
Carrot do	2	do
Cabbage do	4	ounces.
Celery do	4	do
Clothes Line	300	feet.
Chambers	23	
Towels	5	
Brass Padlocks	2	
Iron do	4	
Egg Box	1	
Meat Box	1	
Carpenters' Bench	1	
Molasses Barrel	1	

BAKERY.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *Dec.* 31*st*, 1868.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—I respectfully present the statistics which, with the inventory, form the report of the Bake-house for the year 1868.

As these tables exhibit a brief synopsis of proceedings of this department, I need not recapitulate the remarks of former years. I may, however, state that the building is in good order, and the ovens also, having been recently repaired.

Respectfully submitted

A. CHANCELLOR,

Baker.

Inventory of Furniture. Utensils and Stock on hand at Bakery, December 31st, 1868.

Bake House.

3 Troughs and 1 Table, at $4; 120 Bread Boxes, at 20c.....	$40 00
6 Peels, at 30c; 2 Rolling Pins, at 25c; 3 Dough Slicers, $1.30 ...	3 60
2 old Sieves, at 40c; 2 new Sieves, at $1.50; 6 Yeast and Water Tubs, $4.50	8 50
21 Sheet Iron Pans (new), at $2; 158 Sheet Iron Pans (used), at $1,	200 00
1 Scale and Weights (old), $1; 1 Swab Pole and Tub, 40c.....	1 40
1 Dust Pan and Brushes, 30c; 1 Poker and 2 Shovels, $1.50 ...	1 80
1 Ovate Stove and Pipe, $16.50; 6 Oil Lamps (Tin), 60c..	17 10
	$272 40

Kitchen.

1 Table, $4.80; 30 Stools, $10; 30 Tin Mess Pans, at 5c	$16 30
30 Spoons, at 3c; 1 Fry Pan, 25c; 2 Tin Boilers, at 50c.....	2 15
1 Carving Knife, 30c; 2 Pepper Boxes, 15c; 1 Cullender and Skimmer, 40c.....	85
1 Fork, 20c; 1 large Dipper, $1; 2 small Dippers, 30c; 1 Axe, $2.50	4 00
1 Shovel and Poker, 60c; 3 Wooden Pails, $1.20; 1 Clock, $2..	3 80
4 Soup Tureens, at 35c; 1 Salt Box, $2; 1 Refrigerator, $4	7 40
2 Brushes and Brooms, 30c; 1 Kerosene Lamp and Lantern, $4..	4 30
	$38 80

Bed Room.

25 Iron Bedsteads, at $3; 24 Bed Ticks, at 40c.....	$84 60
24 Blankets, $48; 24 Pillow Ticks, at 10c	50 40
1 Broom and Dust Pan, 25c.....	25
	$135 25

Office.

1 Pine Desk and 2 Closets at $4; Table and Chairs, $2..	$14 00
1 Pitcher, Ewer, Basin and Washstand, $2.10; Clock, $9....	11 10
2 Dockers, 2 Cake Prints, and 2 Gingerbread Boards.....	8 25
1 Stove and Pipe, $10.50; Lamp Chimneys and Wick, $1.10.	11 60
Stationery and Blank Forms.....	4 25
1 Small Platform Scale	4 50
	$53 70

Bread Loft.

1	Small Trough, $2.50; 28 Barrels at $5.50	$156 50
20	Padlocks, used, $23.60; 24 Padlocks, new, $32; 1 Closet, $3.00	58 60
35	Bars to Barrels, $8.75; 1 Truck, $3; 1 Table and Stools, $1.50	13 25
2	Adzes, $2; 1 Platform Scale, $40	42 00
1	Counter Scale and Weights, $9.50; 1 Bow Saw and old Tools, $11	20 50
1	Lantern, 50c; Sail Cloth, Tackle and Rope, $40.68	41 18
100	pounds Netting at 7c	7 00
		$339 03

Sundries.

253	feet Lumber, $16.44; 25 Pine Plank, $12; 1 Pick, 80c	$29 24
5	Wheelbarrows, $5; Saw and Buck, $1.50	6 50
240	Flour Barrels at 31c; Hoop and Bar Iron for new bread barrels, $31.70	106 10
	Wrought and Cut Nails, $5.04; 1 Paper Rivets, $2.50	7 54
	Soft Manilla Rope	2 82
		$152 20

Stock.

467	Barrels of Flour at $7.59 7-10	$3,617 60
12	bags Meal, at $2.62	31 44
5	bushels Malt at $2.75	13 75
8	sacks Salt at $3.30	26 40
256	pounds Hops, 63 pounds at 50c, 193 pounds at 26c	81 68
	Ginger and Saleratus	3 75
20	pounds Lard at 20c	4 00
25	pounds Butter at 44c	11 00
209	pounds Soda at 6c	12 54
11,527	pounds at 5c	571 35
		$4,373 51

Recapitulation.

Bake House	$272 40
Kitchen	38 80
Bedroom	135 25
Office	53 70
Bread Loft	339 03
Sundries	152 20
Stock	4,373 51
	$5,364 89

Fixtures.

5 Ovens and 3 Boilers Bake House.
1 Range and 2 Boilers..... Kitchen.
1 Dumb Waiter Bread Loft.

A. CHANCELLOR,

Baker.

Debit and Credit Account of the Bake House for the Year 1868.

DR.

To Inventory, 1867	$17,623 57
Store Bills, 1868	112,013 52
Salaries	1,417 92
Balance	2,777 24
Total	$133,832 25

CR.

By Bread to December 24th	$122,322 08
Bread to December 31st	2,427 73
Barrels to City	3,072 10
Sweepings to Hogs	102 00
Cash from Officers	271 70
New Year's Cake	271 75
Inventory, December 31st, 1868	5,364 89
Total	$133,832 25

RETURN SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF THE VARIOUS ARTICLES USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF BREAD DURING 1868.

Barrels of Flour	11,367
Pounds of Meal	48,200
Sacks of Salt	109
Bushels of Malt	35½
Pounds of Hops	301
Bushels of Potatoes	89½
Pounds of Acid Powder	1,650
Pounds of Soda	133

Flour Account.

Barrels of Flour on hand January 1st		1,489	
do	received during 1868	10,556	
			12,045
do	consumed for Bread	11,367	
do	consumed for Cake	13	
do	distributed to Institutions	185	
do	distributed to Officers	13	
			11,578
On hand December 31st, 1868			467

Bread Account.

Number of pounds of Bread on hand January 1st			4,895	
do	do	baked during 1868	3,009,455	
				3,014,350
do	do	distributed during 1868		3,002,923
On hand December 31st, 1868				11,427

The average product of one barrel of flour was 264 pounds and 12 ounces.

The average price per pound of bread, as supplied to the institutions, was four cents and six-twentieths (4 6.20).

Consumption of Fuel.

Coal	124½ tons.
Wood	45 cords.

STORE DEPARTMENT,

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

NEW YORK, *December 31st*, 1868.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., *President Board of Commissioners:*

DEAR SIR—The accounts of the Store Department, for the year ending this day, present the following statement of its transactions during that time:

Amount on hand January 1st		$53,824 62
Amount received on Requisitions:		
From City	$560,533 72	
From Departments	252,872 34	
From Gains	902 22	
		814,328 28
		$868,152 90
Amount Distributed	$820,550 90	
Balance	47,602 00	
		$868,152 90

The usual statement of the amount of work done at Clothing Bureau is presented, by which it will be seen that 43,826 garments, of all kinds, have been cut out and supplied the various institutions, in addition to such ready made articles as have been procured by purchase by the supply clerk. No unusual feature has dis-

turbed the routine of duties of this department, and all the demands upon its labor have been met with as much promptness as circumstances would permit, as the large number of garments produced will testify.

The stable department of this Island, which also constitutes a Bureau of the Store Department, has been conducted with its usual success, and when the amount of labor required of it is taken into consideration, its success is made complete. Its stock now amounts to—

19 Horses,
2 Oxen,
14 Carts,
14 Sets Harness,
4 Wagons and Harness,
1 Carriage and Harness,
3 Stone Trucks,
3 Sleighs,

all in fair condition.

The control of the land comprising the garden of the Island being by a resolution of your Board entrusted to my supervision, its accounts are also submitted for your consideration.

The amount expended in the purchase of seeds and implements has amounted to the sum of $2,175.75, and the credits due the same to $12,677.97, being a net gain, or balance in its favor, of $10,502.22. A statement of the quantity and kind of vegetables produced is annexed.

The season having been one of prosperity to the

farmers of the country, we have shared in its bounty, and this the first year of this experiment is attended with gratifying results. Its success is entirely due to the untiring exertions of its chief gardener, Mr. Samuel Rush, whose long experience in the business has been expended in the successful prosecution of the same, and it is confidently expected future years will add to its benefits.

A set of rules for the government of the Fire Department of the Island having been adopted by your Honorable Board, and being in force, it is hoped, should occasion require, that this branch of the duties of the officers of the department may be attended with good results; but when the subject of a fire occuring in any of the institutions is seriously considered, and the very inadequate means with which this Island is really furnished, to base any hopes of saving the property from entire destruction, our utter helplessness must be apparent. Let us consider for a moment this important matter.

We are supplied, by the Metropolitan Fire Department, with three second and third-class hand engines. These engines are of course to draw their supply of water from the river, and neither of them, with full working force, are capable of throwing a stream through ten lengths (500 feet) of hose over 75 or 100 feet.

Of what use, therefore, would the combined strength of these three engines be at a fire, at either the Lunatic Asylum or Alms House, both of which buildings, situated upon rising ground, are at least 300 feet from either shore.

I am induced to present these remarks because, by the rules to which I have referred, the entire control and responsibility of this great matter rests with me, and to urge upon you the presenting of these facts to the notice of the Fire Commissioners, to the end that steam engines may be placed at our service, fully satisfied that some action is absolutely necessary, as a safeguard against loss of life as well as of the public propetty. The experience of any fireman will bear me record of the great difficulty under which we labor in this particular, and while it is sincerely hoped our services in this direction may never be called upon, the subject yet remains one of great anxiety.

In presenting the foregoing report of the departments intrusted to my care, my thanks are also tendered for the continued confidence with which my efforts have been rewarded.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FLAGLER,

General Store Keeper.

Balance Sheet of Accounts of 1868.

DR.

To amount Stock on hand 1st January, 1868		$53,824 62
Received from city, as per Invoice Book		560,553 72
Received from Institutions as follows:		
Alms House	$10,205 40	
Work House	7,951 51	
Penitentiary	2,608 93	
Lunatic Asylum	6,975 12	
Charity Hospital	5,433 52	
Randall's Island Nursery	7,575 12	
Randall's Island Hospital	69 00	
Infants' Hospital	3,712 10	
Inebriate Asylum	454 67	
City Cemetery	1,907 21	
Stable Bureau	4,870 88	
Clothing Bureau	35,815 29	
Hart's Island	959 19	
Bellevue Hospital	10,876 33	
Bakery	122,322 32	
Drug Department	14,684 22	
Garden Bureau	12,677 97	
Island Improvement	10 00	
Store Expenses	266 77	
Soap House	3,496 79	
		252,872 34
Gain on Stock		902 22
		$868,152 90

CR.

By amount distributed to Institutions as follows:	
Alms	$73,153 46
Work House	57,024 32
Penitentiary	51,767 84
Lunatic Asylum	116,009 61
Charity Hospital	102,188 54
Randall's Island Nursery	57,522 90
Randall's Island Hospital	31,006 00
Infants' Hospital	42,972 21
Inebriate Asylum	32,796 43

By amount City Cemetery		3,807 85
Stable Bureau		4,870 88
Clothing Bureau		35,815 29
Epileptic Hospital		11,168 58
Steamboat Bellevue		11,836 57
Steamboat Hope		990 06
Steamboat Minahanonck		87 85
Central Office		310 63
Hart's Island		7,458 76
Incurable Hospital		8,934 53
Asylum for Blind		6,170 98
Bellevue Hospital		23,350 49
City Prison		8,563 14
Sales (for Cash)		3,061 48
Infants' Hospital Building		1,784 65
Bakery		106,275 51
Out-Door Poor		801 15
Drug Department		17 31
Garden Bureau		2,175 75
Island Improvement		13,120 11
Store Expenses		2,011 23
Soap House		3,496 79
	$820,550 90	
Stock on hand 31st December, 1868	47,602 00	
	$868,152 90	

Balance Sheet of Inmates' Labor.

DR.

To Alms House	$330 10
Work House	16,458 25
Penitentiary	15,470 42
Lunatic Asylum	
Charity Hospital	45 80
Randall's Island Nursery	9 30
Inebriate Asylum	21 40
City Cemetery	171 30
Soap House	97 20
Clothing Bureau	62 40
Stable Bureau	5 20
Total	$32,671 37

CR.

By Alms House	$830 49
Work House	19 69
Penitentiary	94 49
Lunatic Asylum	2,753 49
Charity Hospital	667 38
Randall's Island Nursery	1,912 68
Randall's Island Hospital	1,161 03
Infants' Hospital	751 48
Inebriate Asylum	5,899 08
Hart's Island	347 20
Bellevue Hospital	1,699 68
City Cemetery	926 20
Bakery	1,693 20
Hospital for Incurables	36 90
Epileptic Hospital	437 83
Steamboat "Bellevue"	1,061 80
Steamboat "Hope"	1 80
Island Improvement	4,071 91
Store Expenses	773 50
Soap House	97 20
Clothing Bureau	62 40
Infants' Hospital Building	3,826 44
Stable Bureau	5 20
Garden Bureau	3,540 30
Total	$32,671 37

Returns of Clothing Cut Out at Clothing Bureau during 1868.

Women's Hoods	176
do Petticoats	1,243
do Dresses	1,822
do Chemises	2,079
do Aprons	275
do Night Gowns	225
do Caps	75
Men's Suits	65
do Jackets	1,287
do Pants	3,755
do Shirts	3,221
do Aprons	165
do Suspenders	250
do Caps	250
do Overcoats	7
do Vests	50
Boys' Drawers (pair)	305
do Pants	854
do Jackets	550
do Suits	903
do Shirts	1,795
Girls' Dresses	1,010
do Petticoats	260
do Aprons	1,660
do Flannel Chemises	640
do Muslin do	250
do Sacques	50
Infants' Aprons	200
do Night Gowns	300
do Shirts	626
do Petticoats	538
do Dresses	236
do Cloaks	54
do Diapers	900
Crib Sheets	302
Crib Pillow Cases	250
Cradle Blankets	96
Bolster Cases	183
do Ticks	75
Bed Spreads	680
Sheets	5,489
Bed Ticks	1,884

Pillow Ticks	990
do Cases	3,263
Adults' Shrouds	1,234
Infants' do	938
Hand Towels	1,500
Eye do	400
Table Cloths	29
Horse Blankets	37

Garden Bureau Returns during 1868.

Beets	280⅜	bushels.
Cabbage	19,063	heads.
Lettuce	8,260	do
Salad	438	do
Celery	1,367	do
Squash	440	do
Okra	728	do
Pumpkins	10	do
Cauliflower	243	do
Oyster Plants	24	do
Carrots	907	bushels.
Parsnips	410⅜	do
Spinach	444⅜	do
Eschlotts	565	do
Turnips	415¼	do
Parsley	62⅞	do
Onions	782⅜	do
Peas	36⅞	do
Beans	302⅜	do
Kohlrabi	12¼	do
Tomatoes	278	do
Radishes	512⅜	do
Leeks	457	do
Leeks (single)	4,372	
Rhubarb	136¼	dozen.
Corn	12,812	ears.
Peppers	59	dozen.
Sage	26	bunches.
Thyme	31	do
Asparagus	228	do
Potatoes	1,919	do
Cucumbers	884	
Egg Plants	170	
Sweet Potatoes	19	bushels.
Field Corn	13	do
Hay	34,520	tons.
Value	$12,677 97	

Inventory of Stock on Hand December 31st, 1868.

Dry Goods.

453	yards	Unbleached Muslin, at 14c	$63 42
1,920⅞	yards	Osnaberg Muslin, at 22c	422 56
1,373¼	yards	Shroud Muslin, at 12½c	168 26
130¼	yards	Bleached Muslin, at 15c	19 53
371¼	yards	Brown Linens	116 48
178¼	yards	Diaper	44 17
2,728½	yards	Blue Denims	725 64
1,463	yards	Awning Stripe, at 30c; 6 per cent off	416 96
413¼	yards	Kersey (A. H.)	204 20
1,121¼	yards	Delaines, at 20c; 5 per cent off	213 09
939¾	yards	Satinett, at 85c; 5 per cent off	759 56
1,417¼	yards	Calico	184 27
390½	yards	Cottonades, at 15c	58 58
77	yards	Crash, at 14c	10 78
101⅞	yards	Prison Cloth, at $2.12½c	216 22
138⅞	yards	Burlaps	26 47
490½	yards	Flannels	147 68
25	yards	Alpacca, at 39c	9 75
16¼	yards	Wigan, at 12½c	2 05
32	yards	Gutta Percha Cloth	37 42
17	yards	Brown Hollands, at 33c	5 60
30	yards	Silicia, at 16c	4 80
1	yard	F. Satin	1 00
3,260	yards	Ticking, at 22c; 5 per cent off	681 34
214	yards	Apron Check, at 20c; 2 per cent off	41 99
1,144	yards	Furniture Check, at 25c; 2 per cent off	280 28
774	yards	Linen Sheetings, at 28½c; 2 per cent of	216 15
170	yards	Ginghams, at 18c; 2 per cent off	29 96
20¼	yards	Tailor's Canvas	1 90
1,747½	yards	B. & W. Plaids	338 75

Clothing and Bedding.

3 5-12	dozen	Straw Hats	5 79
446	Bed Ticks,	440 at $1. / 6 at $1.62½	449 73
60		Pillow Ticks, at 15c	9 00
10		Pillow Cases, at 15c	1 50
62½	pairs	Blankets, at $3.30	206 25

600	Prison Jackets	$2,225 37
412	Soldier Jackets	408 75
600	pairs Prison Pants	1,963 38
227	pairs Linen Pants	134 88
40	dozen Women's Hose, at $4.40	176 40
145	dozen Men's ½ Hose	359 00
15	dozen Boy's ½ Hose, at $3.50	52 50
140	Overcoats at $3.75	525 00
202	Knit Shirts, at 50c	101 00
4	Women's Petticoats, at $1.29	5 16
67	Hospital Gowns, at $10 per dozen	55 70
1,250	pairs Men's Shoes	1,426 20
518	pairs Women's Shoes	534 62
519	pairs Boys' Shoes	649 60
64	pairs Slippers	58 24
196	pairs Children's Shoes, at $1	196 00
6	Plaid Shawls, at $1.75	10 50
3	pieces Musquito Netting, at 83c	2 49
2	Suits Clothing, at $6.66	13 33

Groceries.

23,662	pounds Brown Sugar	2,721 73
213	pounds Coffee Sugar, at 14c	32 38
986	pounds Crushed Sugar	149 41
158	pounds Tea, at 72c	113 76
2,339	barrels Potatoes, at $2.68	6,268 28
48	pounds Saleratus, at 9¾c	4 65
715	pounds Corn Starch, at 11c	78 65
1	barrel Oatmeal	6 75
940	pounds Cocoa, at 32c	300 80
116	pounds Farina, at 15c	17 40
1,800	pounds Grease, at 10c	180 00
49 12-62	bushels Beans, at $3; cartage $3.25	150 83
142	bushels Rye, at $1.62	230 04
1,492	pounds Crackers, at 6⅞c; barrels $6.94	109 51
4,208	pounds Rice, at 8½c; expressage $9.29	366 97
737	gallons Vinegar, at 25c; 21 barrels at $1.85 each	223 12
534	pounds Salt Fish, at 6c	31 98
46	sacks Salt, at $3.30	151 80
11,806	pounds Hard Soap, at 8½c	1,003 51
8	dozen Canned Peas, at $3.50	28 00
8	dozen Canned Corn, at $4	32 00
8	dozen Canned Tomatoes, at $2.75	22 00
1,614	pounds Tobacco { 405 at 41c. / 1,209 at 40c. }	648 85
2	pounds Ground Cassia, at 80c	1 60
22	pounds Ground Allspice, at 36c	7 92

14	pounds Ground Ginger, at 25c	$3 50
78	pounds Burnt Coffee, at 24c	18 72
100	pounds Fine Meal	2 46
1,700	pounds Coarse Meal, at $2.26	38 42
1,160	gallons Molasses, at 36c; hogsheads $7.07	424 67
124	Eggs	4 34
650	pounds Pepper	231 00
84	barrels Salt Beef, at $17.74	1,490 16
5	barrels Salt Pork, at $26.09	130 45
3	jars Snuff, at $11.48	34 45
43	sacks Shorts, at $1.47	72 79
55 43-60	bushels Peas	133 75
20	dozen Essence Beef, at $9	180 00
122	bushels Oats, at 73c	89 06
223	gallons Lamp Oil, at $1.20; cartage $1	268 60
25	gallons Sperm Oil, at $1.65	41 25
2,531	gallons Kerosene Oil, at 32c	809 92
46	gallons Boiled Oil, at $1.10	50 60
145	gallons Raw Oil, at $1.04	150 80
45	gallons Turpentine, at 53c, cartage $1	24 85
11	barrels Hominy, at $8.72 5-11	95 97
2	barrels Wheaten Grits, at $14	28 00
987	barrels Charcoal	846 29
1,339	pounds Raw Coffee, at 22c	294 58

Stationery.

16	boxes Document Envelopes, at $3.50	56 00
11	boxes Letter Envelopes, at $1.75	19 25
8	reams Cap Paper, at $2.75	22 06
9	reams Note Paper, at $3.50	31 50
2	dozen Pen Holders, at 25c	50
1	dozen Memorandum Books	3 00
2	dozen Prescription Books, at $9	18 00
11	bottles Black Ink, at 70c	7 70
20	bottles Red Ink, at 36¼c	7 25
44 11-12	dozen Lead Pencils, at $3.50 per gross	13 91
4	dozen Carpenters' Pencils, at 50c	2 00
200	Pay Roll Blanks, at 2c	4 00
30	Warden's Register Blanks, at 3c	90
75	sheets Blotting Paper, at 8c	6 00
100	Slate Pencils	75
2	gross Medallion Pens, at $1.25	2 50

Hardware.

7	Papier Maché Wash Basins, at 45c	$3 15
9	Brass Padlocks, at $1	9 00
1	Oi Gate	50
12	Quarry Sledges, at $7.25	87 00
48	Stri ng Hammers	198 45
24	Sledge Handles, at 25c	6 00
44	Coal Hods, 24 galvanized, 20 black	39 20
166	Iron Bedsteads	184 00
1 11-12	dozen Curry Combs, $1.25	2 40
34 5-12	dozen Carpet Tacks	25 94
25	pounds Sauce-Pan Handles, 25c	6 25
8-12	dozen Chest Locks, 50c	4 00
9-12	dozen Rim Locks	4 38
1	dozen 6 inch Fast Butts Hinges	3 00
1	dozen 3 inch Loose Butts Hinges	2 00
½	dozen 6 inch Spiral Spring Hinges	10 50
½	dozen 4 inch Spiral Spring Hinges	6 00
2	Augers, at 20c	40
9 10-12	gross Iron Table Spoons, at $5.50	54 08
4½	gross Iron Tea Spoons	19 58
32	Ash Shovels, at 15c	4 80
3½	dozen Kerosene Burners	20 00
19	dozen Harness Buckles	4 13
81	papers Brads, at 8c	6 48
1	dozen Awl Handles	2 00
4	pairs Lamp Scissors, at 50c	2 00
4	pairs Tailors' Trimmers, at $1.45	5 80
43	packages ½ lb. Rivets, at 66c	28 38
11	packages ⅞ 2 Rivets, at 30c	3 30
4	Claw Hammers, at 82c	3 28
173	gross Screws	63 12
8 5-12	dozen Files (assorted)	40 60
7	Flush Bolts	1 12
1	Brass Hose Pipe	1 00
½	gross Screw Rings	75
2	Buttresses, at $1	2 00
6	Each Side and End Cranks, at 8c	48
46	Sash Rollers, at 4c	1 84
17	Socket Castors, at 20c	3 40
22	Door Buttons, at 3c	66
2	dozen Kettle Ears, at 18½c	37
6	dozen Coal Hod Ears, at 42c	2 52
58	pounds Copper Shoe Nails	20 88
9	pounds Zinc Shoe Nails, at 15c	1 35
2,976	pounds Grate Bars, at 6c	178 56

2 11-12	dozen Mane Combs, at $1.25	$3 65
114	pounds Stove Pipe, at 18c	20 52
7	Street Brooms, at 58c	4 08
3,218	pounds Cut Nails, at 5½c	176 99
90	pounds Spikes, at 6½c	5 85
1 4-12	dozen Brooms, at $4	5 33
2	Extension Bitts, at $2	4 00
1	Cleaver	2 75
1	Butcher Knife	90
28	Tin Dust Pans, at 12½c	3 50
29	Tin ½ Pint Dippers, at 8c	2 32
30	Tin 1 Quart Dippers, at 12½c	3 75
20	dozen Tin Mess Pans, at $1	20 00
17	dozen Tin Dish Pans	15 05
14	dozen Tin Wash Basins, at $3	3 50

Miscellaneous.

14	Wash Bowls, at 50c	7 00
¾	pounds Sponge, at $4	3 00
23	yards Silk Twist, at 3c	69
82	pounds Red Lead, at 12c	9 84
8	gross Kerosene Lamp Wick, at $1	8 00
82	pounds Copperas, at 2½	1 85
3 11-12	dozen Pope's Head Brushes	46 91
2	dozen Pope's Eye Brushes, at $7.50	15 00
5	dozen Window Brushes, at $3.50	17 50
29	dozen Dust Brushes, at $4	116 00
12	dozen Whitewash Brushes, at $16	192 00
11,600	Brick	121 08
27	pounds Cotton Twine, at 75c	20 25
55	Hand Litters, at 50c	27 50
112	skeins Sewing Silk, at 5c	5 60
24	gross Hooks and Eyes	3 00
1	set Shoe Patterns	3 00
24	quires Emery Paper, at 40c	9 60
3-5	box Clothes Pins	1 25
5	tons Smith's Coal, at $7	35 00
20	gross Wooden Coat Buttons, at 55c	11 00
22	dozen Dressing Combs, at $1.60	35 20
124	dozen C. & F. Combs, at 91c	112 82
110	dozen Fine Combs (Ivory), at $2	220 00
52	dozen Fine Combs (Horn), at 83c	43 16
325	gross A 22 Buttons, at 13½c	33 87
8-12	gross Purnell Buttons	40
6 5-12	dozen Spool Cotton, at $1	6 40
15	packages Skein Cotton, at $1	15 00

2½	gross Knitting Needles	$2 50
20	packages Pins, at 75c	15 00
8 4-12	gross Thimbles	32 08
623¼	pounds Knitting Cotton, at 66c	411 51
194	pounds Knitting Cotton (for Warp), at 74½c	144 53
23⅞	pounds Woolen Yarn	21 28
33	Adult Shrouds, at 23c	7 59
219	Infants' Shrouds, at 9c	19 71
15	Rubber Covers, at $2.88	43 25
87	Door Mats, at 73c	63 51
2	Thermometers	56
16,500	Needles, at $2	33 00
51	bundles Leather Shoe Strings, at 85c	43 35
6	pounds Sail Twine, at $1	6 00
75	pounds Coarse Twine, at 24c	18 00
50	pounds Rotten Stone, at 10½c	5 25
47	pounds Chalk, at 3c	1 41
150	pounds Black Lead, at 18c	27 00
2	bundles Hoop Poles, at $2	4 00
8	pounds Chrome Y llow, at 40c	3 20
349	pounds Chloride Lime, at 5c	17 45
1	Carboy Aquafortis	5 00
170	pounds Manilla Rope, at 22c	37 40
43	Bath Brick, at 5c	2 15
178	Salt Cellars, at 5c	8 90
14	Mugs, at 10c	1 40
896 12-20	tons Hard Coal	4,088 27
1,239 11-20	tons Hard Coal	5,777 88
½	dozen 6.0 Paint Brushes, at $29	14 50
1 3-12	dozen 5.0 Paint Brushes, at $25	31 25
8-12	dozen No. 7 Sash Tools, at $4	2 66
4-12	dozen No. 5 Sash Tools, at $3	1 00
6-12	dozen No. 3 Sash Tools, at $2	1 00
24	pounds Glue, at 30c	7 20
245	gallons Coal Tar, at 8c	19 60
2,025	Bed Blocks, at 1½c	30 38
½	dozen Chambers, at 50c each	3 00
277	Palm Leaf Fans, at 3½	9 69
240	gross Bone Buttons, A 27, at 16c	38 40
168	gross Tin Suspender Buttons, at 12½	21 00
177	pounds Linen Thread	267 96
57	dozen Root Scrubs, at $3	171 00
21	dozen Tampico Scrubs, at $1.28	26 88
7½	gross Matches, at $3.50	25 37
1	Syringe	2 00
1	piece Surcingle Webbing	1 25

2	pieces Binding, at 56c	$1 12
2	Storm Flags, at $5	10 00
1	Ensign Flag	15 00
1	Theodolite and Staff	25 00
4	Horse Blankets	5 50
	Total	$47,602 00

LABOR BUREAU.

ESTABLISHMENT OF AND RULES GOVERNING APPLICANTS.

Whereas, The amount of unskilled labor in the city of New York is in excess of the demand, and in the winter months forms a serious burthen on the Public Charities, while in the interior of the country there is at all times a deficiency of such labor, therefore

Resolved, That a Bureau be established on the first of July, at the Central Office of the Commissioners, under the direction of the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, to facilitate the emigration of unemployed labor to the interior, and subject to the following rules:

Books shall be provided in which shall be recorded the names and residences of reputable and able-bodied applicants for employment, their ages, places of nativity, length of residence in the city, trade or vocation, whether married or single, the number of persons dependent upon them for support, and the health, age, and sex of each of such persons.

Applications for labor from the interior will be recorded, setting forth the names of the applicants and their residences, the kinds of labor required, the na-

tionality, sex, and age of the persons desired, whether married or single, and with or without families, and the limit of time from date of application in which such persons may be forwarded.

All applications for labor must be accompanied by a certificate of a Justice of the Peace, or an Overseer of the Poor of the town in which the applicant resides, that he is of good moral character, and competent to fulfil the payment of a contract for fifty dollars.

With every application there must be sent a sum of money, or a draft at sight on New York, sufficient to pay the traveling expenses of the persons required, and ten per cent in addition, for provisions while on the journey.

If the person applied for be not forwarded by the time specified in the application, the money or draft will be held subject to the order of the applicant, or remitted to him in such manner as he shall direct.

When the conditions of the applicants for labor are fulfilled, and persons sent in accordance therewith, binding contracts will be made in behalf of such applicants with the person sent, that they shall on their arrival immediately and satisfactorily perform such number of days' labor as may amount at the current wages, at the residence of the applicants, to the sum advanced for their transportation.

COLORED HOME.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to your request, I submit the following Report of the Colored Home for the past year:

By the appended statistics you will find the number under care for the year has been 744, of which 508 were hospital patients, and 236 paupers. Dismissals 391; deaths 94.

The general health of the Institution has been remarkably good, there having been fewer deaths than for a number of years.

Since last report, important improvements have been made by the Managers, who are desirous to have this Institution compare favorably with any other of like nature in the city.

The wards have all been repaired, cleansed, and

painted, and commodious closets erected for the spare clothing of the inmates; Croton water has also been introduced into some that have heretofore been without it.

A still greater improvement has been made in the introduction of a system of ventilation, imperfect in many respects, it is true, but as complete as the condition of the buildings and the treasury would permit. Wooden flues were run up from the several wards to about five feet above the roof; to the top of these the Griffith Archimedean Ventilator was attached. The registers of the flues open near the floor, this having been found more effectual in removing foul air than when the registers are near the ceiling. This arrangement has been thoroughly and successfully tried in the Alms House of Philadelphia, to one of the Managers of which institution we are indebted for our information.

It is a pleasant duty to report an amendment of some of the deficiencies noted in last report, and it is earnestly hoped that as this worthy charity becomes more widely known, the liberality of the public will enable our Managers to leave nothing undone which will add to the comfort of the sick and the afflicted.

The religious exercises during the year have been faithfully superintended by our Chaplain, Rev. John Arrell, who reports an increasing desire on the part of the inmates to seek the one thing needful. Missionaries

and Bible readers visit the Home weekly, in addition to the efforts of the Managers.

In consequence of the increased duties of the House Physician, it has been found necessary to appoint an Assistant, Dr. John D. Hall, who has recently entered upon service with ability.

In closing I would express my gratitude, and that of the Managers, to my friend Dr. W. H. Palmer, the House Physician, for his more than ordinary zeal in the discharge of his duties.

We would also acknowledge with thankfulness the protection of the unslumbering Shepherd in the past, and invoke his blessing for the future.

Respectfully.

SAMUEL WHITALL,

Resident Physician.

COLORED HOME, 12 MO. 31, 1867.

Deaths at the Home during the year 1867.

DISEASES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Phthisis Pulmonalis	28	13	41
Bright's Disease	6	12	18
Cirrhosis	2	..	2
Gangrena Scroti	1	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	..	1
Typhoid Fever	1	..	1
Femoral Aneurism	1	..	1
Marasmus	1	..	1
Potts' Fracture Compound	1	..	1
Peri-carditis	..	1	1
Endo-carditis	2	..	2
Pneumonia	1	..	1
Traumatic Meningitis	1	..	1
Acute Meningitis	1	..	1
Spinal Meningitis	1	..	1
Dysentery	..	1	1
Scirrhus	..	1	1
Erysipelas	1	..	1
Cerebral Softening	1	..	1
Spurious Hydrocephalus	..	1	1
Osteo-Myelitis	..	1	1
Cholera Infantum	3	..	3
Puerperal Mania	..	1	1
Necrosis	..	1	1
Still-Born	3	4	7
Apoplexy	..	1	1
Total	56	38	94

Table of Deaths according to Age.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 10 years	10	4	14
Between 10 and 20	10	2	12
do 20 and 30	12	10	22
do 30 and 40	10	5	15
do 40 and 50	8	2	10
do 50 and 60	4	4	8
do 60 and 70	2	4	6
do 70 and 80	..	2	2
do 80 and 90	..	2	2
do 90 and 100	..	2	2
110	..	1	1
Total	56	38	94

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.

Admissions to Hospital		508
Admissions to Alms House		236
		744
Discharges	391	
Deaths	94	
		485
Remaining in the Institution		259

Deaths at the Home during the year 1867.

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Gangrena Scroti	1	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	..	1
Typhoid Fever	1	..	1
Femoral Aneurism	1	..	1
Marasmus	1	..	1
Potts' Fracture Compound	1	..	1
Peri-carditis	..	1	1
Endo-carditis	2	..	2
Pneumonia	1	..	1
Traumatic Meningitis	1	..	1
Acute Meningitis	1	..	1
Spinal Meningitis	1	..	1
Dysentery	..	1	1
Scirrhus	..	1	1
Erysipelas	1	..	1
Cerebral Softening	1	..	1
Spurious Hydrocephalus	..	1	1
Osteo-Myelitis	..	1	1
Cholera Infantum	3	..	3
Puerperal Mania	..	1	1
Necrosis	..	1	1
Still-Born	3	4	7
Apoplexy	..	1	1
Total	56	38	94

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do 40 and 50	8	2	10
do 50 and 60	4	4	8
do 60 and 70	2	4	6
do 70 and 80	..	2	2
do 80 and 90	..	2	2
do 90 and 100	..	2	2
110	..	1	1
Total	56	38	94

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		744
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SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The agreeable duty devolves upon the officers and managers of the Colored Home again to report the progress of another year, and to record their unfeigned gratitude to the Giver of evey blessing for the generous support and warm Christian sympathy which have encouraged and aided them in the pertormance of the duties they have assumed.

Notwithstanding the depression in commercial circles during the year, the Home has been sustained with a degree of liberality which has been most pleasing, and has evoked the liveliest gratitude on the part of all who are concerned. Its finances have been materially augmented by a donation of $10,000 from the estate of the late Chauncey Rose, Esq., through Mr. J. Corning, and also by the following legacies, namely: $1,000 from the estate of the late Peter Lorillard, Esq.; $500 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Isaac N. Phelps, and $500 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Eliza T. Warren, which, in addition to other contributions, have greatly facilitated the operations of the Institution.

The patrons of the Home, and others interested in it, will be gratified to learn that improvements have

been made in the building and in the management of the Institution, calculated to enhance the comfort of the inmates, and to systematize the interior arrangements, the most important of which is the painting of the wards, adding equally to the cheerfulness and cleanliness of the Home.

The number of colored people who have enjoyed the benefits of the Home during the year, has been seven hundred and forty-four, of whom five hundred and eight were hospital patients; and it must be pleasing to the generous patrons of the Institution to feel that they have aided in accomplishing so much for the relief of suffering, and the mitigation of distress, among the colored poor in our midst.

It is most gratifying to observe from the report of the Resident Physician to the Commissioners of Charities, that the mortality in the Home, during the past twelve months, has been less than for many years, and that the general health of the Institution has been highly satisfactory.

It is due to those Christian friends who have shown an interest in the spiritual condition of the inmates, as well as encouraging to others who may yet be induced to become interested in the Home, to mention, that while the physical wants of those committed to our care

have been supplied to the extent of the means at our command, the more important work of ministering to the wants of the soul have been conducted with a degree of energy and earnestness never before equalled.

The Chaplain writes: "I have never known a religious sentiment so deeply and so extensively pervading all classes in the Home, and so much peace and comfort enjoyed during the last twenty years as at the present time." And further: "Another evidence that the work is of God is, that as the work has increased within, He has continued to send helpers, without solicitation, from among Christian friends in the city, so that few hours pass during any week-day without prayer or praise being heard in some part of the Home."

Among the deaths, we may mention that of Mary Ann Johnstone, whose end very decidedly proved the truth and power of religion. Prior to her last residence in the Home, her life had been most dissolute, but by the grace of God, through the instrumentality of the pure influences of the Home, she was brought to a sense of her guilt before God, and was led to seek for pardon with great earnestness. Her end was peaceful and happy.

The officers and managers of the Home desire to express their sincere regret at the necessity which has deprived them of the valuable and voluntary services

of the Rev. C. E. Phelps. The inmates have enjoyed these services for the last thirteen years, but other duties numerous and pressing have compelled him to relinquish them. It is matter for thankfulness, however, that the Rev. Mr. Heath has succeeded Mr. Phelps in this labor of love.

The thanks of the officers and managers are due to the Rev. Mr. Mackay, who conducts a weekly Bible Class in the Home, which is well attended, and appears to be much appreciated.

The annual Christmas dinner, provided for the inmates by special contributions from the ladies, was given as usual, and it contributed much to the merry hearts and cheerful faces so appropriate to the season; and during the holidays another treat was prepared for them, in the form of a Christmas Tree, on which presents were hung for all at the Home. Most admirable addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. John Thomson, D. D. and the Rev. John Hall, D. D., after which the presents were distributed, each inmate receiving a gift. During the services, the choir sang the hymns which had been selected for the occasion.

The ladies of the Home feel it to be their duty to stimulate their friends, and all under whose notice the Home may be brought, to greater efforts than have ever been put forth on its behalf. The colored poor are en-

titled to our heartfelt sympathy inasmuch as the benevolent provision made for their wants, physical and spiritual, is altogether inadequate, and far less in proportion than the white poor receive. As Christians, the poor, without regard to complexion, are committed to our care, and it is a duty we owe to our Saviour, as well as to them, to provide for them. We are not told to bestow our gifts more exclusively on the white poor than on the colored poor, and the inference is plain that the claim of the colored people on our benevolence is as strong as that of the white poor.

We therefore take this opportunity of presenting this claim to the Christian public of New York, and we earnestly pray that a kind Providence, who has heretofore provided for all our wants, may dispose the hearts of many to lend their influence and to bestow their means on this noble Institution. If any reward is sought for such services, it will be found in the grateful hearts of the inmates, in the sincere thanks of the ladies, and in the approving smile of God who loveth a cheerful giver.

April 30*th*, 1868.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Colored Home, in account with Susan F. Colgate, Treasurer, from May, 1867, to May, 1868.

NEW YORK, *May 6th*, 1868.

DR.

To paid	Resident Physician	$1,000 00
	Chaplain	200 00
	Matron	300 00
	Steward	600 00
	House Expenses	787 35
	Dry Goods	1,185 71
	Meat	5,620 99
	Groceries	3,564 49
	Drugs, etc	484 55
	Bread	5,162 24
	Repairs	2,505 95
	Sundries	181 13
	Milk	290 12
	Shoes	289 10
	Fuel	1,765 00
	Hardware	892 53
	Paints	328 20
	Assessment	220 00
	Crockery	75 40
	Insurance	108 00
	Croton Water	53 00
	Stationery and Printing	92 02
	Ice	78 03
	Hay, Feed, etc	269 47
	$9,000 5-20 U. S. Bonds, 8 per cent. premium	9,720 00
To balance Cash on hand		2,727 29
Total		$38,500 57

CR.

By Cash as per last account		$453 03
By Corporation Check for June		1,461 32
	July	1,312 94

By Corporation Check for August	$1,261 90
September	1,245 87
October	1,173 21
November	1,153 83
December	1,166 42
January	1,527 87
February	1,718 72
March	1,680 40
April	1,697 26
May	1,536 32
By Sundry Subscriptions	869 03
By Cash for Board	309 94
from Charity Box	40 72
from Shatzel Fund	1,311 00
from Interest	446 25
from State Appropriations	3,858 10
from C. and H. Rose, per J. Corning	5,000 00
from Bequest of Mrs. I. N. Phelps	500 00
from Bequest of P. Lorillard	1,000 00
from Bequest of Mrs. Eliza T. Warren	470 00
from U. S. Trust Co.	7,000 00
from Interest on ditto	306 44
Total	$38,500 57
By Balance Cash on hand	$2,727 29

(E. E.) SUSAN F. COLGATE,

Treasurer.

NEW YORK, *May 12th*, 1868.

We have examined the above account and find it correct, leaving a balance in the treasury of $2,727.29.

W. W. CHESTER,

MARY W. BOOTH,

Auditors.

The Jay Fund, in Account with Susan F. Colgate, Treasurer.

By one year's interest at 7 per cent	$70 00
To paid Miss Westerlo	70 00

The above Fund of $1,000 is invested in New York State Stock, bearing 7 per cent. interest.

NEW YORK, *May 6th*, 1868.

SUSAN F. COLGATE,

Treasurer.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

NEW YORK, *May 12th*, 1868.

W. W. CHESTER,

MARY W. BOOTH,

Auditors.

The Shatzel Fund in Account with Mrs. C. L. F. Randolph, Treasurer.

1867.	DR.		
June 1.	To Cash paid Mrs. Susan F. Colgate, for board of sundry pensioners		$654 60
	To Cash Paid Mrs. Susan F. Colgate, for board of sundry pensioners		656 40
			$1,311 00

1867.	CR.		
June 1.	By Cash in Gold, int'st on $16,000 U.S. Bonds,	$480 00	
	By Premium on above, at 36¾ per cent	174 60	
			$654 60
Dec. 10.	By Cash in Gold, interest on $16,000 U. S. Bonds, 6 months' interest	$480 00	
	By Premium on same, at 36¾ per cent	176 40	
			656 40
(E. E.)			$1,311 00

NOTE.—The principal of this fund, amounting to $16,000, is invested in United States 5-20 6 per cent. Bonds, the said Bonds being deposited with Mr. James B. Colgate for safe keeping.

NEW YORK, *April 7th*, 1867.

CAROLINE L. F. RANDOLPH,

Treasurer.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

NEW YORK, *May 12th*, 1868.

W. W. CHESTER,

MARY W. BOOTH,

Auditors.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Report.

A winter of peculiar trial and discouragement, has been succeeded by a summer of more freedom from inconvenience than this Institution has experienced since the destruction of its property on Fifth Avenue in 1863. The severity of the weather for many successive months, and the necessity of confining the children to the contracted illy ventilated apartments of the house then occupied, was unfavorable to the systematic training it is so desirable to maintain in an institution of this character, and very prejudicial to its general health. Scarcity of water was another serious inconvenience, the supply of the house for many weeks being only obtained by the small quantity from a neighboring spring. Great credit is due the officers and teachers for their cheerful submission to many discomforts, aggravated by the really suffering condition of some of their charge.

Unlike the previous years, the hospital has been frequently crowded with children afflicted with colds more

or less severe, and fevers consequent upon exposure. Through the summer these forms of disease disappeared, and for a time the sick room was almost deserted, but with the approach of cold weather scrofula in its most insidious forms developed, and an unusual number of deaths occurred. A few of these, however, were chronic cases of long standing. An epidemic of whooping cough has recently prevailed, but as yet with no serious results. Considering the very tender age at which many of the children are introduced, and a general scrofulous tendency of the race; also in many, the change from the burning sun of the south to the rigor of our northern climate, it is only astonishing more do not fall victims to disease.

The Hospital building is removed from the main edifice, and is ample in its accommodation, certainly for any present demand; the lodging-rooms are spacious, and a large playroom opens upon a piazza extending around the house. Many are inmates of this department for months without any radical disease, but too frail to bear the confinement of school, or to mingle with the crowd of healthy, noisy children, who know no sympathy with any infirmity. Among the more permanent cases is one, a little girl of only nine years, a sufferer for two years from an aggravated hip complaint, which has confined her most of that time to her

bed. Although subject to constant distress from the abcesses upon her sides, and latterly afflicted with a racking cough, which deprives her of rest at night, hardly a murmur escapes her. Upon the inquiry being made whether she ever prayed to God to release her from suffering, she replied: "Oh, yes. I ask him every day to take me home to him for Jesus Christ's sake." And a few days later, when her voice had become almost inaudible, being asked whether she was quite ready to go, she murmured, "Ready, only waiting."

The new building now occupied by this Association, although not completed, was thrown open to the public the 14th, 15th, and 16th of May, and the Managers were gratified by the presence of a large number of the friends of the Institution, as well as many hitherto strangers to this charity. The children were brought from their old home in the morning, returning to dinner, and were again present in the afternoon, entertaining their visitors creditably with singing and recitations. A Fair, with the desirable accessory of a good refreshment table, was opened at the same time in the parlors and office of the house, with a net profit of about one thousand dollars.

The managers in giving this somewhat premature advertisement of this building, believed it would be quite ready for occupancy at the time specified, but the

usual delay in the completion of a large edifice disappointed their calculations, and instead of being settled by the 1st of May, they were not able to move in until nearly the 1st of June. The delay was unimportant only as they would have preferred their friends seeing the Institution in its working order.

The design, as prepared by the architect, Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, has been satisfactory. In its outline and proportions, and the adaptation of its divisions to the ends designed, the managers after a test of months would find it difficult to suggest an improvement. Economy has been consulted; not that false economy which would sacrifice the health and safety of the inmates to a mistaken prudence, but which has wisely rejected all ornament or any outlay not of direct utility.

STATISTICS.

Admitted since the opening of the Institution	1,567
Number of Children at date of last Report	253
Admitted: Boys, 39; Girls, 16	55
	308
Present number of Boys	166
do do Girls	105
	271
Indentured	8
On trial	1
Returned to friends	19
Left without permission	1
Deaths	8
	308

The respective ages of the childen admitted in the past year, are as follows, viz:

At 2 years of age		3
3	do	3
4	do	4
5	do	2
6	do	9
7	do	8
8	do	11
9	do	8
10	do	7
Total		55

WILLIAM E. DAVIS,

Superintendent.

The record of the year shows a large number of admissions, from the babe in arms to the boy of twelve; the stream of application is constant; but although the helplessness of the former class may claim a warm sympathy, the resources of the nursery will not allow of the admission of any child unable, in a degree, to care for itself; and many a mother, whom poverty has degraded from her womanhood, turns from our doors only to cast her child upon the world, either to perish or to struggle into life a stranger to every principle of virtue.

For this class, the managers would especially plead that ability might be offered to receive and protect such. Some cases of interest have come to our notice. A little boy is brought, the child of a wicked mother,

whose inhuman treatmant had rendered him a partial paralytic; in the depth of winter she had cast him from her door. A mother whose life was just ebbing murmurs, "Take my boy, when the Master calls me I want to know he is cared for." Another, recently a slave, commits her four children to us; poverty and sickness had reduced her so low she could care for them no longer.

In these cases of entire surrender, the responsibility of the managers is increased. To meet this, they have uniformly endeavored to surround the children with Christian care-takers, whose aim they believe is not only to develop the intellectual, but to educate for the moral and religious duties of life. To a child, emerging as he often does from the haunts of vice, with a constitution enfeebled by neglect, and a mind educated to evil, the simple contact with this new life of higher principles gradually elevates the nature and insensibly leads away from sin. Inherited vice will however occasionally triumph over education, and the managers are not infrequently pained by the development of dispositions so depraved as to give but little encouragement for their future. These may sometimes be corrected by the influences of a good home, where years of firm discipline, with steady employment for body and mind, may check the progress of the moral disease. Every effort is made

to provide such, and in most cases the children indentured give good satisfaction; when the contrary is the case, a change of situation has been tried with advantage.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

Number of Scholars receiving Instruction in the Five Schools	240
Number Taught during the year	268
Alphabet Class	26
Spell only	20
Read with ease	118
Read imperfectly	76
Definitions	94
Writing in Books	84
do on Slates	156
do from Dictation	124
do Composition	44
Reduction of Fractions	8
Simple Rules of Arithmetic	165
Mental Arithmetic	84
Geography from Books	84
do do Maps	124
Grammar	40

Of the forty-one children admitted this year, twenty-one did not know the alphabet.

ROSALIE F. DAVIS.

December 3d, 1868.

With the increased advantages afforded, the schools have progressed more satisfactorily than for some time previous. For several weeks, in the early spring, they lost materially; during the unsettlement of moving the classes were entirely disorganized, the teachers being unable to have any regular exercises; and when finally located in their new home, the long license of the play-ground had somewhat disinclined the children for the

confinement and routine of school. A large number of small children have been received this year, which crowds the infant department, and lowers the apparent standard.

Although with no prejudiced bias in favor of the colored race, the managers believe these schools would compare favorably with those of any white institution, in order, discipline, and attainment; and would invite any who are faithless to test the fact by an impartial examination, always bearing in mind that for this race there is not that stimulus to a mental exertion, which would secure for a white child an entrance into the higher professions, or ensure a privileged association with the educated and gifted of his country.

This department has sustained a material loss in the resignation of its head teacher, Miss Mary A. Young. For sixteen years she faithfully fulfilled the duties of her position, and only relinquished them when indisposition rendered it imperative.

With feelings of gratitude for the favors of the past, we close this year trusting that the record of the future will present results of greater magnitude, while the aim of this Institution, not only to shelter but to elevate this class, will be more fully realized. But to meet the demands of which each year's record shows the increase,

there is need for a more liberal support. The new home, with its enlarged facilities, both for the physical and educational training of its inmates, involves a much greater outlay than had been anticipated, and quite beyond any income this Institution has now at command. The only alternative therefore, present, of so material curtailing as to impair its usefulness, or of appealing to the friends of this charity for that aid which in time of less extremity has been so liberally extended.

SARAH S. MURRAY.

December 9th, 1868.

PHYSICIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum:

The removal of the children to the new building does not seem to have produced any great change in their sanitary condition. Indeed, with the exception of a strongly marked scrofulous tendency, inherent in an exotic race, the health of the house had been such that there could hardly be a change for the better.

A number of cases of conjestion of the lungs followed the removal of the children, but they all recovered, the only fatal case occurring long after. Of the deaths, one was due to epilepsy, which had existed for eleven years, gradually growing worse, and undermining all power of body and mind; one to aneurism of the heart, a disease over which medicine has no control; and one to tubercular meningitis, of which, under existing circumstances, the same may be said.

During the summer I removed a large tumor from the armpit of a boy, who had also pulmonary phthisis. The tumor was growing rapidly, and by its pressure upon the great nerves of the axilla produced intense pain. The operation caused no pain (ether being used),

and effectually relieved his suffering, thus accomplishing all that could be hoped. His life was prolonged many weeks, and death rendered less painful.

Deaths.

Pulmonary Phthisis	2
Congestion of Lungs	1
Capillary Bronchitis	1
Aneurism	1
Tubercular Meningitis	1
Epilepsy	1
Inflammation of Kidneys	1
Males	6
Females	2

Diseases.

Fever Intermittent	18
do Remittent	5
do Ephemeral	6
do Typhoid	2
Meningitis Tubercular	1
Congestion of Brain	1
Paralysis	1
Congestion of Lungs	10
Bronchitis	5
do Capillary	1
Pneumonia	2
Pleuritis	2
Phthisis	4
Aneurism	1
Post Pharyngeal Abscess	1
Morbus Coxarius (Hip Joint disease)	1
Strumous Periostitis	5
Synovitis (Inf. of Joints)	2
Abscess	3
Rheumatism	1
Conjunctivitis Catarrhal	20
do Phlyctænular	8
Keratitis	3
Dysentery	3
Diarrhœa	8

Inflamation of Kidneys	1
Worms	10
Scabies (Itch)	6
Scrofulous Eruptions	..
Diphtheria	..

Respectfully,

WM. FROTHINGHAM.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans in account with Susan H. Landon, Treasurer.

DR.

1867,68.—To Cash paid for Rent	$1,400 00
To Cash paid for Repairs	153 15
Clothing and Bedding	4,686 13
Shoes	1,098 26
Coal and Wood	1,301 05
Hospital, &c	223 45
Insurance	655 11
Printing and Books	234 37
Salaries, Teachers	978 89
do and Wages	4,129 35
House Expenses	15,730 14
Furniture	2,638 25
New Asylum	80,239 87
Incidental Expenses	828 00
Dec. 1st, 1868.—Balance Cash on hand in Bank	1,447 04
	$115,743 06

CR.

Dec. 1st, 1867.—By Cash on hand last report	$6,409 19
By Cash received Appropriation Legislature	1,863 82
Commissioners Charities	6,588 00
Board of Education	1,741 98
Board of Relatives	1,084 00
Interest on Bonds, Stocks, and Mortgages	8,829 44
Bonds and Stocks sold	85,488 75
Donations	1,277 91
Subscriptions	1,457 92
Proceeds of Fair	1,002 05
	$115,743 06
Dec. 1st, 1868.—By Balance Cash in Bank	$1,447 04

SUSAN H. LANDON,
Treasurer.

The above account has been examined with the vouchers, and found correct.

D. WILLIS JAMES,
WM. F. MOTT.

Sarah F. Underhill, Treasurer of the Stipend Fund, in account with the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans.

DR.

Balance of last year	$678 90
Received from Masters	426 00
Interest on Bonds	71 00
Lapsed Stipend	20 00
	$1,195 90

CR.

Paid to the children on Deposits, in a Savings Bank on their account	$524 28
Paid to Committees for School and House purposes	200 00
In Bank	460 00
On Hand	11 62
	$1,195 90

NEW YORK, 12 mo. 5, 1867.

This account has been examined and found correct, the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $471 $\frac{62}{100}$.

AUGUSTUS TABER.





